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Cambridge Terrace and the Colisseum, London.

THE above engraving represents one of those rows of splendid mansions, with which wealth and modern taste have, within a few years past, adorned the west end of London, to an enormous extent. Within the last twenty years, the city of London has increased more rapidly in size and magnificence, than at any era before known; and no part of the environs of that great metropolis, has received so large a portion of favour as Regent's Park. This celebrated place, situated on the northwest suburb, was formerly called Mary-le-bone park, and contains 543 acres. It was disposed of by Cromwell, as part of the crown lands, for £13,213, including 124 head of deer, and large quantities of timber.

It is a part of the ancient *manor* of Mary-le-bone, still more anciently called Tybourn, from its situation near a small bourn or rivulet formerly called Ayebrook; and the church built there, was called St. Mary at the bourn, and became corrupted to its present appellation of St. Mary-le-bone, or Mary-bone.

This immense parish, which is larger, more opulent, more populous, and possessed of more public and private buildings of good taste and real beauty, than many metropolises of Europe, is eight miles and a quarter in circumference, and computed to contain about 2,500 acres of land.

The manor house, which during the time it was vested in the crown, was occasionally used as a temporary royal residence, particularly by Queen Elizabeth, who appears by many accounts to have used her various palaces in rapid succession, was pulled down in the year 1791. It is related, that in 1600 the manor was abundantly stocked with game, when the ambassadors from the Emperor of Russia, and other Muscovites, rode through the city of London to Mary-bone park, and there hunted at their pleasure.

A recent Italian traveller in England, alludes to the older houses of London in the following Trollopic styleofdescription.

"If the sky is dark, not less gloomy is the whole first appearance of London, to him who enters it by the Dover road. The smoky colour of the houses, gives it the appearance of city that has been burnt. If to this be added the silence which prevails in the midst of a population of, perhaps, one million four hundred thousand persons, all in motion (so that one seems to be in a theatre of Chinese shades,) and the wearisome uniformity of the houses, almost all built in the same style, like a city of the beavers, it will be easy to imagine, that on first entering this darksome hive, the smile of pleased surprise soon gives way to a gloomy wonder. This was the old English style of building, which still prevails in the country. But, since the English have substituted the blue pill for suicide, or, still better, a journey to Paris—and, instead of Young's Night Thoughts, read the romances of Walter Scott, they have cheered up their houses with a coat of white, and have recently rebuilt the western part of the capital (west end) in a gayer and more varied style of architecture.

"The houses are small and fragile. The first night I spent in a lodging-house, I seemed to myself still on board the vessel; the walls were equally slender, and in great part of wood, the chambers small, and the staircase like a companion ladder; the walls are generally so thin, that they allow the passage of sounds without interruptions. The lodgers would hear one another talking, but that they are accustomed to speak in an under tone. I could hear the murmur of the conversation of my neighbour overhead,—my zenith, as that of the other neighbour beneath my feet, like the opposite point nadir; and I distinguished, at intervals, the words—"Very fine weather,—indeed—very fine—comfort—comfortable—great comfort," words which occur as often in their conversation, as commas in a book. In a word, the houses are *vestriloquous*. As I said before, they are all uniform. In a three story house, there are three bedrooms, one over the other, and three parlours in the same situation, so that the population in a city were, warehoused in layers like merchandise—like the cheese in the storehouses at Lodi and Codogno. The English have not chosen without design this (I will venture to call it) *naval* architecture. The advantages they derive from living in houses of small size and little durability, are these: in general, a house is only built for 99 years; if it outlive this term, it belongs to the proprietor of the ground on which it is built. It seldom happens, therefore, that they attain to any great longevity; on the contrary, they sometimes tumble to pieces before the natural period of their existence. The English, who are better arithmeticians than architects, have discovered, that, by building in this slippery manner, they consume less capital, and that consequently the annual interest and the annual loss of principal, are proportionately less. There is another advantage: by this method, posterity is not hampered or tyrannised over. Every generation can choose and build its own houses, according to its own caprices, and its own necessities; and, although in a great measure composed of wood, all the houses are, as it were, incombustible, by means of the insurance companies, which guarantee the value of the house, the furniture, and every thing else. A fire is no misfortune, but merely a temporary inconvenience to the inmates; a something to look at for the passengers, and an entertaining paragraph for the newspapers. To an Englishman, his house is his Gibraltar; he must not only be inviolable, but absolute, without dispute or *fuss*. He prefers living in a shell, like an oyster, to living in a palace with all the annoyance of a hen-roost.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

One of the sweetest things that Crabbe ever wrote, is the following song of a heart broken maiden, cradled by the perfidy of her lover, and sighing gently to be at rest. The melody of the numbers is faultless, and beautifully harmonizes with the graceful pathos of the subject.—*Sketches of late English Poets.*

Let me not have this gloomy view,
About my room, about my bed;
But morning roses, wet with dew
To cool my burning brows instead,
As flowers that once in Eden grew,
Let them their fragrant spirits shed.
And every day their sweets renew
Till I, a fading flower, am dead.

O let the herbs I loved to rear,
Give to my sense their perfumed breath!
Let them be placed where I may hear
And grace the gloomy house of death.
I'll have my grave beneath a hill,
Where only Lucy's self shall know,
Where runs the pure pebbled rill
Upon its gravelly bed below;
There violets on the mound shall blow,
And insects their soft light display,
Till, as the morning sunbeams glow,
The cold phosphore fires decay.

That is the grave to Lucy shown;
The soil a pure and silver sand,
The green cold moss above it grown,
Unplucked of all but maiden hand.
In virgin earth, till then unturned,
There let my maiden form be laid;
Nor let my changed clay be spurned,
Nor for new guests that bed be made.

There will the lark, the lamb, in sport,
In air, on earth, secretly play;
And Lucy to my grave resort,
As innocent, but not so gay.
I will not have the churchyard ground,
With bones all black and ugly grown,
To press my shivering body round,
Or on my wasted limbs be thrown.

With ribs and skulls I will not sleep
In clammy beds of cold blue clay,
Through which the ringed earth worms creep,
And on the shrouded bosom prey.
I will not have the bell pr claim
When those sad marriage rites begin,
And boys, without regard or shame,
Press the vile mouldering masses in.

Say not, it is beneath my care;
I cannot these cold truths allow;
These thoughts may not affect me there,
But O! they vex and tease me now!
Rare not a turf, nor set a stone,
That man a maiden's grave may trace,
But thou, my Lucy, come alone,
And let affection find the place!

Thoughts on the improvement of the mind, and manners, addressed to a young Lady.

"Madam,—The first step that a young Lady can take towards improvement, is to be convinced that she wants it. The mind is situated in such an obscure recess, and is so little the object of the senses, that it is a difficult matter to take a view of it at all; much more to behold it in its true light. Hence, we are apt to believe it sufficiently furnished, when desolate and empty; and to think it properly cultivated, though it produces little more than the rude growth of nature.

"Reason, however, is even that growth, than some artificial products. It bears the harvest of wild simplicity, than the rank and thriving crops that have been cultivated by the industry of folly.

"Of all the offensive weeds that are apt to spring up in a young mind, and to oppress its better fruits, affectation is the most destructive—where it takes root, the love of truth and nature perish unavoidably, and artifice and insincerity usurp their place, q alone like these are so infinitely odious, so perfectly opposite to all that is amiable or deserving of confidence, that, if a woman had an aversion to being beloved, she could not find a more effectual amule e.

"Never, Madam, have I known an affected woman possessed of any amable or any virtuous quality.

The Cocceatrice is not unknown to you. Behold in her then, a most instructive lecture on the management of the mind. For the Cocceatrice, with the best natural understanding, not cinculatured by books, is at pains to render herself the most odious woman in the world. Affectation has the absolute dominion both of her person and mind. Her words, her motions, her actions, her opinions, are all under the influence of affectation, all receive its ugly and disgustful stamp. Obscurely born herself, the Cocceatrice's passion is distinction without any accomplishments of person—she affects the sublime, the negligence, the languishment of beauty. These and innumerable more absurdities arising from the same principle of affectation, render her the contempt of your sex, and jest of ours. Yet were ridiculous manners the only effect of this principle, the Cocceatrice might be laughed at and pitied; but the same insincerity, the same deviation from truth and nature which produces these, has other consequences that render her detestable. She is scurrilous and treacherous: nor is this to be wondered at. A mind which affectation has alienated from every natural principle of simplicity, loses at the same time, the social virtues, and becomes indifferent to the interests and the reputation of others.

"Of so simple ingredients this character composed. Forbidding pride, ridiculous vanity, insidious malignity, virulent malignity, make a part of the composition of the Cocceatrice.

"Characters are always the best comments upon precepts. In the Cocceatrice, madam, you behold by what odious qualities a polished understanding may be debased.

For the improvement of the manners, therefore, something more must be necessary than the mere acquisition of knowledge; and this something I take to be the cultivation of benevolence and sincerity. An infinite number of virtues will spring from their valuable roots. The love of human kind will make you a friend to every fellow creature; and together with the approbation of your own heart, general esteem and admiration will be your reward, the love of truth will save you from affectation, and from all its disagreeable consequences. Sacrifice at the shrine of Nature, and borrow from her your manners and sentiments, not from the fantastic humours of fashion. Let her, likewise, borrow your knowledge, and not from the labours of the school. She will give you no narrow or illiberal ideas of her great Author. Be such writers, therefore your study as have made her theirs; such as have shown their wisdom, the economy, the prudence, the benevolent purposes of her books. The contemplation of such objects gives that enlarged and liberal turn; lays a foundation for the most rational piety, and reconciles us to the allotments of life, when we behold the superintendence of a wise and benevolent power, over every department of the universe.

E. M. F.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF BACHELOR'S ISLAND.

By a Lady.

BACHELOR'S ISLAND is situated on the burning sands of the deserts of Folly, where even the savage inhabitants of the forest seldom venture to tread. It is bounded on the east, by the regions of Affectation, Vanity and Deceit; on the south, by the territories of Fear and Cowardice; on the south, by the burning zone of Remorse, Disease and Death; and on the west, by the dead Lake of Oblivion. Hence it is easily to be supposed, that the air of this island is sultry and pestilentious; exposed to perpetual scenes of storm, hurricane and tempest; and its climate, like the minds of its inhabitants, is never settled for an hour.

The Spring of Bachelor's Island totally differs from that of any other I have hitherto read of—as that, is here the season of the most pernicious heat, and in which the generality of its inhabitants are possessed with a kind of madness, the most destructive to themselves, the most injurious to every civilized country, and the most subversive of unguarded innocence.—Those who weather out the Spring, and live to see the summer, th ugh they lose a great degree of their madness; yet in that season they become artful, hypocritical, and treacherous. Their winter is truly despicable indeed, since, among all not-cun opinions th, you cannot express your contempt of a man more pointedly, than by calling him an *old bachelor*—a thing that lives only for itself—a thing that has no social harmony in its soul—a thing that cares for nobody, and whom nobody regards—a thing that, like a mushroom, delights in bogs and morasses, but hates the generous warmth of the noon-day sun. Though the natives of this miserable island, make those of the isle of Matrimony the constant object of their ridicule; yet there have been numberless instances of their stealing from their own island into that of Matrimony, nurses and restorers, after their constitutions had been nearly ruined in their former miserable abodes; for, in the sea of Ma rimony, though clouds now and then gather over it, yet they serve only to render the remainder of the day more brilliant and cheerful. In Bachelor's Island, *love* is a thing much *talked* of, but totally *unknown* to them; and they are hated and despised, robbed and plundered, by the objects of their miserable embraces. How many have quitted this island, and fled to that so much despised, in order to repair their ruined fortunes, by seeking a rich and amiable partner? Bachelor's Island is a mere desert, incapable of producing any thing but nettles, thorns and briers; here are no blessing limbs to please the eye of innocence; here are no doves to cherish their young, nor does the useful fawn bound over their serene plains; but wolves, tigers, and crocodiles, are seen in abundance. Here are neither wife nor children to weep over the ashes of the deceased; but owls nightraves croak, and the reptiles of the earth crawl over their graves. In short, of all animals that ever nature produced, an *Old Bachelor* must be the most contemptible: he lives a useless being on the earth—dies without having answered the end of his creation, in opposition to the mandate of his Great Maker, and is at last consigned, even to oblivion!

C. A. S.

FAME.—Fame is the echo of merit. The echo may not sometimes be heard owing to a deficiency in the moral ear; or it may be a long time arriving to us from the density of the earthly element that transmits it, but nevertheless it will one day be heard—"well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

For the Saturday Evening Post.

An Adventure of Wildherr, the Painter,

At an old Castle in the Black Forest of Germany.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

It was on Christmas Eve, in the year 1819, that a dozen students were carousing at the inn of the Golden Eagle, one of the most celebrated in Carlsruhe. The bottle was confided to my care, and my office was to replenish the frequently empty glasses of my jovial companions. A cloud of smoke from our pipes extended gently over and around us, in which our forms appeared substantially, like those fantastic images which sometimes appear through the mists of the morning, before the glad rays of the sun have dissipated the veil which obscures the horizon.

The wine began to operate upon our intellects, and the conversation, almost as noisy and confused as the atmosphere which surrounded us, was about to become perfectly uproarious, when the door opened, and our friend Wildherr, the painter, entered, with his usual pale, sad and care-worn look,—yet his arrival excited a general movement of interest.

"Welcome, Wildherr, we are glad to see you," was the salutation, and the landlord was quickly summoned, who entered with a fresh bottle and another glass.

Wildherr took a seat at the table, shaking hands with those of his friends who sat near him; but he was silent;—his eye wandered over the company, and when at length it rested on the figure of Arnold Blumenthagen, who sat at the other end of the table, he trembled so violently that we could not avoid remarking his emotion.

"What ails you," said Arnold, "why do you tremble thus? Are you afraid of me?"

"What ails me?" answered Wildherr, with an embarrassed air, and looking another way, "nothing!—I do not know—How are you, friend Arnold?"

"Wildherr! you speak strangely;—your manner is constrained, and not that of a free, jolly companion."

"No, I am not constrained. Do not misunderstand me. I am unwell, as you all know. I beg that you will excuse my singular conduct."

It had been for some time evident that Wildherr was sinking under some cruel malady, or some concealed grief. He who had been formerly the life of our gay frolics, was now an altered man. His sadness increased daily, his looks became more gloomy, and his health more precarious.

We all loved Wildherr, he was so brave, so generous, so endued with talent, and his mind so stored with noble thoughts; we loved him, and had long regretted that we could not discover the source of that dark and consuming melancholy which was preying upon his noble mind, and wasting away his life.

On the present occasion, emboldened by the wine, we insisted on pressing him to a participation of the sadness; and Arnold in particular was so urgent that he resisted no longer. After having moistened his lips with a glass of wine, which but a few months before he would have emptied at a draught, Wildherr thus began his tale.

"I am almost tempted to thank you, my friends, for the pressing manner in which you have engaged me to relate a fearful narrative, as you may perhaps be able after hearing it to assist me by your advice. You know that towards the close of summer I undertook a pedestrian excursion through the Black Forest, with the intention of taking sketches of the scenery, and in interesting ruins which still lay in its deep and almost unknown recesses. I left Carlsruhe early in light and joyous heart, occupied with thoughts very different from those which afterwards engaged me, and little dreaming of the scenes which I was about to witness. On the third day of my journey, by eleven o'clock, on a fine morning, I had already sketched several landscapes, but I had become somewhat wearied, rested a few minutes in the shade of a tree, and over strength before ascending the hill on which are situated the ruins of the old castle of Adlersbourg, those noble remains of the architecture of the middle ages.

I soon perceived four persons advancing slowly along the path which I had just left. The foremost was a military looking man, of about fifty, whose tall, massive stature, with his erect and majestic form, would have seemed to indicate a less advanced age. I have rarely met with a finer countenance than his,—the high and open forehead, the piercing eye, the black mustachios, hair slightly grey, but thick and curled, altogether combined with his stature, his noble and martial bearing and martial frankness, as an artist would desire to paint for the character of a noble warrior. By his side, and sustained on his vigorous arm, walked a little girl, of about six years old, fresh and blooming as the wild roses which grew around us. A finely formed young man followed, whose face I could not see, walking arm and arm with a lady, also young and strikingly beautiful. She was pale, but there was an air of bewitching voluptuousness in her dark eye, tempered by a slight shade of melancholy languor, which rendered her appearance exceedingly interesting. I had scarcely time to observe these, when these figures as they moved along, and half lanced them spirits of the wood, gliding silently before me.

The path led to the summit of the hill, winding through the thicket; and about the middle of the ascent, passing under an arbour of roses, with vines and other climbing plants, made a circuit through a ravine worn by the torrents in the side of the hill. The two young persons were now considerably in advance of the elderly gentleman, who, detained at almost every step by the playful gambols of the little girl, moved more slowly. They followed the path, without perceiving that at the entrance of the ravine, an opening cut through the bushes, afforded a shorter and more direct road to the end of the walk which they pursued. The circuitous route, notwithstanding the difficulties which beset it, was much more pleasant than the direct one. The scorching rays of the sun were obstructed by the thick mass of overshadowing verdure; and it afforded a refreshing coolness, much more agreeable than the sultry heat of the direct path. When they had advanced midway up the ravine, and directly opposite the spot where I reclined, the lady sat down to rest upon a mossy rock, and the young man placed himself by her side. They remained there for some minutes, waiting the arrival of their companions; breathing in a perfumed air of flowers, and listening to the warbling music of the wild birds singing in the branches around them. It was truly a charming spot. I had never breathed an air so pure, so imbued with the spirit of love and romance as in that place.

The lady threw off her straw hat, and her dark hair fell in glossy clusters upon her shoulders and neck, whose dazzling whiteness appeared heightened by the contrast. As the breeze lifted those shining ringlets, she playfully tossed them towards her companion, who, with his eyes fixed upon her, seemed lost in a delirious ecstacy. The most passionate love breathed in the looks of this charming couple, and I envied the happy mortal on whom one so beautiful had placed her affections.

The others had not followed the same winding path through the ravine. The little girl had skipped through the opening cut in the thicket, which I mentioned, and alone in the deep shade, was gathering wild flowers. While this little fairy was singing to herself, as she gathered the flowers along the walk, I observed, not without a secret emotion, that he followed the direct road. Every step brought him nearer to the spot where the lovers sat, and I felt a presentiment that a scene was about to open. Bobbing my head with anxiety, and the fear of being discovered, I looked again upon the youthful pair, who appeared to have forgotten all in the delirious transports of love. The old gentleman was but a few steps from the end of the walk, from which he would have a clear view down into the ravine, and would discover all. I longed to warn the unpolished couple of his approach; but it was too late. His steps upon the mossy path, were not heard by them—he came quietly and looked down; but when he saw their position, he stopped as if a thunderbolt had fallen at his feet. At this moment a tender kiss sealed the bliss of the lovers. A loud pale as overspread his countenance—he cast upon them a look which I shall never forget, and extended his clenched hand towards them, as if he would have pronounced a horrible curse." "Hist," said Wildherr, interrupting his tale, "it is now my turn to ask of you, Arnold, why you stare at me so earnestly."

"Your story is so dramatic," said Arnold, "that I cannot conceal my emotion. Go on."

Wildherr, continued, "The little girl approached with her hands full of flowers. The old gentleman turned quickly and met her; made her return with him, and both took the circuitous path leading up the ravine. As they drew near, her startling voice warned the lovers of their approach. The lady resumed her hat, dropped her veil over her eyes, which were mantled with emotions of pleasure; and leaning upon the arm of her companion, who was not less affected, continued her walk up the hill."

Wildherr paused a moment, and Arnold availed himself of the interruption in a tale that now began to solicit us, to ask a question.

"You say then, Wildherr, that you did not see the young man's face?"

"I distinguished it *then but afterwards*," said Wildherr; "and I have even the means of knowing his name."

"How?" said Arnold quickly, and laying upon him a most anxious look—"how can you know his name? It is impossible."

We looked at one another in surprise; but Wildherr, without attending to this singular speech, continued in a serious tone.

"What I have yet to tell is fearful. Like a true Swabian, I know the hidden recesses and the darkest dellies of the old Black Forest; and I had long been accustomed to climb the steepest cliffs of its rocks. Under the impulse of irresistible curiosity, I could not forbear following the persons whom I had just seen, and who, I felt persuaded, were about to act in a bloody tragedy. Confident that their course led to the ruins of the old castle, I rose silently, and by a short, though difficult route, soon found myself among the fallen walls and decayed towers of Adlersbourg. But a single edifice remained, the exterior appearance almost untouched by time—it was the principal tower, whose whitened summit might be seen from afar, above the trees of the forest.

It was in the immense circular hall, formed by the ground floor of this tower, the upper stories of which were much dilapidated, that visitors to the ruins generally assembled. I entered it, and concealed myself in a loop hole of the wall, from which I might watch the arrival of the travellers who had so highly excited my curiosity. The columns upon which the arched ceiling had rested, still bearing upon them some remains of gothic sculpture, were yet standing around the circumference of the hall, leaving between each pair a deep recess. In one of these, the mouth of a huge well of immense depth, dug in the solid rock, showed its yawning gulf. It had been often sounded by travellers; and some years before, I had myself ascertained that it contained more than fifty feet of water. The first time that I saw it, was when a storm was raging without, and its deep waters answered the tempest by sullen murmurs, like those of the rising ocean. Its moanings were at first like the growling of distant thunder; but when the storm increased, as the lightning became more vivid and intense, and the thunder claps resounded with awful violence, it seemed as if the bottom of this fearful gulf sent forth an answering echo to the roar of the tempest, and a thousand imprisoned demons were yelling and struggling to escape from its black abyss, to join in the uproar of the elements. So deep was the impression left upon my mind by the terrors of this scene, that I have since often dreamed that I was dragged to the mouth of this well by an invisible and irresistible hand. I heard the deep murmur of the water at the bottom,—then the fatal hand would hold me suspended over the abyss,—I struggled vainly in the iron grasp of the phantom, whose horrid laugh sounded loudly in my ears. I fell!—down—down—and awaked in a cold perspiration and trembling with horror! But on this day the sky was calm and serene,—the sun shone brightly, and the deep waters of the well were tranquil.

I had not long to wait for the persons whom I expected. "How deliciously cool it is here, colonel," said the lady, on entering the old hall, "let us sit and rest a little while." The colonel, for such was the rank of the elder gentleman, made no answer, but with an icy coldness gave a sign of assent. After resting a few minutes, he proposed to show them the ruins. I could observe in his manner, an agitation which did not appear to be noticed by his companions; and I shuddered at the expression of his countenance, which spoke of deep hate, and the thirst of vengeance.

"George!" said the lady to her young friend.

Wildherr was interrupted by a deep groan. We looked at Arnold, who seemed to have lost his senses. Wildherr rose and rivetted his eyes upon him,—but Arnold turned away.

"What an astonishing resemblance!" said Wildherr, in a low voice: "Arnold! I saw the face of the young man when he turned to reply to the lady;—he resembled you. Tell me,—do you know him? If I could believe he yet lives,—only for your light hair, I should say it was you!"

Arnold made no answer, but rose, staggered to the street door, and was gone before any of us thought of stopping him, so great was our surprise. Wildherr again dropped upon his chair, and looked wildly round upon us—"Shall I proceed?" said he, faintly.

"The lady took the arm of the young man whom she had called George, and who so much resembled Arnold. The colonel pointed out to them with a contemptuous air, the remains of the fine old paintings with which the walls were still partly covered; but I perceived that he was governed by some secret design. The cause of his inquietude, was now evident to me, for it required no great penetration, after what I had seen, to recognize two lovers and an injured husband in the group before me. It was even worse than this.

In a few minutes they approached the well,—the young people with curiosity, and the colonel with an air of gloomy resolution.—But I have hardly firmness to continue. "There," said the colonel, in a well which brings to mind, recollections of the most fatally romantic nature. Look, Eleanor, how deep it is," and taking her by the waist he lifted her over the railing which surrounded the well, and held her above its mouth. "Oh, colonel" cried she, how dark it is below!—I am afraid!—I hear strange noises too at the bottom. Oh, George! if I should fall——" "You would never return," said the colonel solemnly, still holding her suspended over the deep and frightful abyss.—I was panting with terror. Some strange fatality, some unknown inexplicable power, fixed me to the stone on which I leaned. I would have rushed forward;—I had not the power of motion. I tried to cry out, but could not utter a sound. Thus, motionless and speechless with terror and apprehension, was I compelled to look on.

"Would you like to know, madam," said the colonel, "the history of this well? I will tell it you," added he with a fearful smile.

"Oh! for pity sake do not keep me any longer in this position,—my head grows giddy," and the unhappy lady, trembling with fear.

"Do no be alarmed, you little coward," said he, "do I not hold you fast? Look towards the bottom, while I tell you the story."

"Father," said George "do not frighten her."

"What ails you to fear, sir?" replied the colonel.

"Oh! my dear husband, you hurt me!"

"It will soon be over;—listen to my story. One of the ancient counts of Adlersbourg, who, I think was called Hildebrand, married a noble and beautiful lady, by whom he had two sons. He was scoundrelous as to take from her, after fifteen years of domestic felicity in this happy union; and still more unfortunate when he sought, by a second marriage, consolation for his sorrows. His new wife was young and beautiful. He was happy for a time, and she bore him a daughter. At length one of the Count's sons returned from the army;—the castle became the scene of guilty love!—Thus deceived in his confidence, and unnaturally and horribly betrayed in his affections by those who were dearest to him, what do you think he did? Eh!"

"Oh, God! have mercy upon me," murmured the lady, turning pale as death.

"Father!" cried George.

"Well,—say,—what do you think he did?" continued the colonel, fiercely, and with the look of a demon. "I will tell you! He bound the wretched couple together, and with his own hand threw them into this well.—*He was revenged!*"

"I am lost!—oh, George!" screamed the lady in agony.

George darted forward—but it was too late! I heard one piercing shriek—then the rushing of a body falling through the air—and striking against the wall of the well, first on one side, and then on the other with a dull heavy sound—then a fearful plunge into the water at the bottom!

My sight grew dim, and at the moment when I perceived George sink beneath a blow from the iron fist of the colonel, I felt my senses fading from excess of horror, and should have fallen into the moat which surrounded the castle, if the narrowness of the opening in the wall would e l was concealed had not prevented it. The poor little girl was at the bed of her father, and cried "oh! mamma, mamma!"—I saw no more.

I was recalled to myself by a fearful cry. I looked down once more:—George too was gone! The colonel, with his clothes torn and disordered as if by a desperate struggle, took the little girl in his arms, and hastily left the ruins. I followed the mysterious band, and would have stopped him, but a pocket book which I found lying near the well detained me for a moment, and rendered my pursuit unavailing. When I gained the outer door, it was only in time to see the colonel rapidly descend the hill, at the foot of which stood the carriage in which the travellers had probably arrived. In this he sprang, and being instantly driven off at full speed, was quickly lost to my view. Again I fainted away."

Wildherr's tale was ended—and for some time none of us felt disposed to interrupt the silence which ensued. Carl Hautbourion first spoke. "You mentioned a pocket book, Wildherr, did you open it?"

"No. I know that it contains the names of the actors in this horrible tragedy, but I have not yet been able to prevail upon myself to look into it. How shall I act, my friends? This fearful scene dwells continually upon my mind. I will seem to hear the shrieks of the victims. Give me your advice. Ought I to seek out and convict the murderer?"

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C. B. T.

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From the Token for 1833.

WHAT SHALL I BRING THEE, MOTHER?

"I require nothing of thee," said a mother, to her innocent son, when bidding him farewell. "but that you will bring me back your present countenance." —LAVATER.

What shall I bring to thee, mother mine?
What shall I bring to thee?
Shall I bring thee jewels, that burn and shine
In the depths of the shadowy sea?

Shall I bring the garland a hero wears,
By the wondering world entwined,
Whose leaves can cover a thousand cares,
And smile o'er a clouded mind?

Shall I bring the deep and sacred stores
Of knowledge, the high and free,
That thrills the heart on the hallowed shores
Of Classic Italy?

What are jewels, my boy, to me?
These are the gem I prize!
And the richest spot in that fearful sea,
Will be where thy vessel flies!

The wreath, the hero loves, is won,
By the life-blood of the brave,
And his brow must lose, ere it wear the crown,
The smile that mercy gave!

Dearly earned is the volume's wealth,
That opes to the lamp at night,
While the fairer ray of hope and wealth
Goes out by the sickly light.

Bring me that innocent brow, my boy!
Bring me that shadowless eye!
Bring me the tone of tender joy,
That breathes in thy last "good bye!"

FLORENCE.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE BOOK OF NATURE.

The number for November has just appeared, with the regular complement of ten handsome engravings, embracing a great variety of subjects in the animal kingdom. Among the remarkable specimens treated of in this number are—The Crested Porcupine, Brazilian do., Spotted Cavy, The Nutcracker, Chinese Goose, The Jamaica Slowworm, The Stickleback, &c. besides fifty-two varieties of entomology, conchology, and vermes. The annexed extracts will afford some idea of the letter-press descriptions.

THE CRESTED PORCUPINE.

The crested or common porcupine, is about two feet in length, and some of its longest quills exceed a foot. Its general colour is a grizzled dusky black, in consequence of the intermixture of varied shades of white, brown, and black. The upper part of its head and neck are furnished with a crest of long light coloured hairs, which it can raise at pleasure. The hair on the face and limbs is very short, and is most black on the latter; it is of a brownish cast on the neck, shoulders, and under parts, and rather long; all the other parts of the back and sides, rump, and upper surface of the hind legs, are armed with strong spines, which are longest on the back. These spines taper to a fine point, and are almost as black as a goose quill in the middle, supported at the base by a tender pedicle, and the points very sharp; the whole quills are striated longitudinally, and marked by alternate rings of black and white, an inch or more in breadth; these generally lie flat, but are raised while the animal is neither under the influence of fear or passion.

M. Le Vaillant says, that the wound from a porcupine's quills is difficult of cure, from some poisonous quality it possesses; and mentions that one of his Hottentots, who was pricked in the leg by one of these, was ill for upwards of six months afterwards, and that a gentleman, Mr. Lovis, Eleanor, how deep it is," and taking her by the waist he lifted her over the railing which surrounded the well, and held her above its mouth. "Oh, colonel" cried she, how dark it is below!—I am afraid!—I hear strange noises too at the bottom. Oh, George! if I should fall——" "You would never return," said the colonel solemnly, still holding her suspended over the deep and frightful abyss.—I was panting with terror. Some strange fatality, some unknown inexplicable power, fixed me to the stone on which I leaned. I would have rushed forward;—I had not the power of motion. I tried to cry out, but could not utter a sound. Thus, motionless and speechless with terror and apprehension, was I compelled to look on.

"Would you like to know, madam," said the colonel, "the history of this well? I will tell it you," added he with a fearful smile.

"Oh! for pity sake do not keep me any longer in this position,—my head grows giddy," and the unhappy lady, trembling with fear.

"Do no be alarmed, you little coward," said he, "do I not hold you fast? Look towards the bottom, while I tell you the story."

"Father," said George "do not frighten her."

"What ails you to fear, sir?" replied the colonel.

"Oh! my dear husband, you hurt me!"

"It will soon be over;—listen to my story. One of the ancient counts of Adlersbourg, who, I think was called Hildebrand, married a noble and beautiful lady, by whom he had two sons. He was scoundrelous as to take from her, after fifteen years of domestic felicity in this happy union; and still more unfortunate when he sought, by a second marriage, consolation for his sorrows. His new wife was young and beautiful. He was happy for a time, and she bore him a daughter. At length one of the Count's sons returned from the army;—the castle became the scene of guilty love!—Thus deceived in his confidence, and unnaturally and horribly betrayed in his affections by those who were dearest to him, what do you think he did? Eh!"

"Oh, God! have mercy upon me," murmured the lady, turning pale as death.

"Father!" cried George.

"Well,—say,—what do you think he did?" continued the colonel, fiercely, and with the look of a demon. "I will tell you! He bound the wretched couple together, and with his own hand threw them into this well.—*He was revenged!*"

"I am lost!—oh, George!" screamed the lady in agony.

George darted forward—but it was too late! I heard one piercing shriek—then the rushing of a body falling through the air—and striking against the wall of the well, first on one side, and then on the other with a dull heavy sound—then a fearful plunge into the water at the bottom!

My sight grew dim, and at the moment when I perceived George sink beneath a blow from the iron fist of the colonel, I felt my senses fading from excess of horror, and should have fallen into the moat which surrounded the castle, if the narrowness of the opening in the wall would e l was concealed had not prevented it. The poor little girl was at the bed of her father, and cried "oh! mamma, mamma!"—I saw no more.

I was recalled to myself by a fearful cry. I looked down once more:—George too was gone! The colonel, with his clothes torn and disordered as if by a desperate struggle, took the little girl in his arms, and hastily left the ruins. I followed the mysterious band, and would have stopped him, but a pocket book which I found lying near the well detained me for a moment, and rendered my pursuit unavailing. When I gained the outer door, it was only in time to see the colonel rapidly descend the hill, at the foot of which stood the carriage in which the travellers had probably arrived. In this he sprang, and being instantly driven off at full speed, was quickly lost to my view. Again I fainted away."

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The Mishaps of a Young Traveller.

A FRAGMENT.

——The young American mounted his horse and proceeded on his way, that now lay through a deep shady forest, musing upon his distant happy home, and comparing its free institutions and laws, and enlightened population with the mockery of freedom, and ignorant prime ridden people that characterised the country in which he was travelling.—Having entered a deep and dark ravine, and turning an angle in the road he was horror stricken at the sight of a bleeding man, lying a few steps from the road. Spurring on his little nag, in another

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, December 6.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Delivered to both Houses of Congress Dec. 3, 1834.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Divine Providence has favored us with general health, with rich rewards in the fields of agriculture, and in every branch of labor, and with peace to cultivate and extend the various resources which employ the virtue and enterprise of our citizens. Let us trust that, in surveying a scene so flattering to our free institutions, our joint deliberations to preserve them may be crowned with success.

Our foreign relations continue, with but few exceptions, to maintain the favorable aspect which they bore in my last annual message, and promise to extend those advantages which the principles that regulate our intercourse with other nations are so well calculated to secure.

The question of the northeastern boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the proposition made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a line according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that government. Believing that every disposition in fairness on both sides to adjust this perplexing question to the satisfaction of all the parties interested in it, the hope is yet indulged that it may be effected on the basis of that proposition.

With the Governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark, the best understanding exists. Commerce, with all, is fostered and protected by reciprocal good will, under the sanction of liberal conventional or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the Queen of Spain has ratified the Convention for the payment of the claims of our citizens arising since 1819. It is in the course of execution on her part, and a copy of it is now laid before you for such legislation as may be found necessary to enable those interested to derive the benefits of it.

Yielding to the force of circumstances, and to the wise counsels of time and experience, that power has finally resolved no longer to occupy the unnatural position in which she stood to the new governments established in this hemisphere. I have the great satisfaction of stating to you that in preparing the way for the restoration of harmony between those who have sprung from the same ancestors, who are allied by common interests, profess the same religion, and speak the same language, the United States have been entirely instrumental. Our efforts to effect this good work, will be persevered in while they are deemed useful to the parties, and our entire disinterestedness continues to be felt and understood. The act of Congress to countervail the discriminating duties, levied to the prejudice of our navigation, in Cuba, and Porto Rico, has been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, to be communicated to the Government of the Queen. No intelligence of its receipt has yet reached the Department of State. If the present condition of the country permits the Government to make a careful and enlarged examination of the true interests of these important portions of its dominions, no doubt is entertained that their future intercourse with the United States will be placed upon a more just and liberal basis.

The Florida archives have not yet been selected and delivered. Recent orders have been sent to the agent of the United States at Havana, to return with all that he can obtain, so that they may be in Washington before the session of the Supreme Court, to be used in the legal questions there pending, to which the Government is a party.

Internal tranquility is happily restored to Portugal. The distracted state of the country rendered unavoidable the postponement of a final payment of the claims of our citizens. Our diplomatic relations will be soon resumed, and the long subsisting friendship with that Power affords the strongest guarantee that the balance due will receive prompt attention.

The first instalment due under the convention of indemnity with the King of the Two Sicilies, has been duly received, and an offer has been made to extinguish the whole by a prompt payment—an offer I did not consider myself authorized to accept, as the indemnification provided is the exclusive property of individual citizens of the United States. The original adjustment of our claims, and the anxiety displayed to fulfil at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the Government of the Two Sicilies. When it is recollected that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in its territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and to pay which would have been neither unnatural nor unexpected, the circumstances cannot fail to exalt its character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last annual message, and rejected by the Senate, but the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a subsequent absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally disavowed by that Government as inconsistent with the powers and instructions given to their minister who negotiated it. This disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the convention, and which form the groundwork of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian representative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly conformable to the instructions given to him. An offer, not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general maritime law.

Our newly established relations with the Sublime Porte promise to be useful to our commerce, and satisfactory in every respect to this Government. Our intercourse with the Barbary Powers continues without important change, except that the present political state of Algiers has induced me to terminate the residence there of a salaried consul, and to substitute an ordinary consulate, to remain as long as the place continues in the possession of France. Our first treaty with one of these powers—the Emperor of Morocco—was formed in 1786, and was limited to fifty years. That period has almost expired. I shall take measures to renew it with the greater satisfaction as its stipulations are just and liberal, and have been, with mutual fidelity and reciprocal advantage, scrupulously fulfilled.

Intestine dissensions have too frequently occurred to mar the prosperity, interrupt the commerce, and distract the governments of most of the nations in this hemisphere, which have separated themselves from Spain. When a firm and permanent understanding with the parent country shall have produced a formal acknowledgment of their independence, and the idea of danger from that quarter can be no longer entertained, the friends of freedom expect that those countries, so favored by nature, will be distinguished for their love of justice and their devotion to those peaceful arts, the assiduous cultivation of which confers honor upon nations and gives value to human life. In the meantime I confidently hope, that the apprehensions entertained, that some of the people of those luxuriant regions may be tempted, in a moment of unworthy distrust of their own capacity for the enjoyment of liberty, to commit the two common error of purchasing present repose by bestowing on some favorite leader the fatal gift of irresponsible power,—will not be realized. With all these governments, and with that of Brazil, no unexpected changes in our relations have occurred during the present year. Frequent causes of just complaint have arisen upon the part of the citizens of the United States,—sometimes from the irregular action of the constituted subordinate authorities of the maritime regions, and sometimes from the feebleness or partiality of those in arms against the established Governments. In all cases, representations have been, or will be made, and as soon as their political affairs are in a settled position, it is expected that our friendly remonstrances will be followed by adequate redress.

The Government of Mexico made known in December last, the appointment of Commissioners and a Surveyor, on its part, to run, in conjunction with ours, the boundary line between its territories and the United States, and explained the delay for the reasons anticipated—the prevalence of civil war. The Commissioners and Surveyors not having met within the time stipulated by the treaty, a new arrangement became necessary, and our Chargé d' Affaire was instructed, in January last, to negotiate, in Mexico, an article additional to the pre existing treaty. This instruction was acknowledged, and no difficulty was apprehended in the accomplishment of that object. By information just received, that additional article to the treaty will be obtained, and transmitted to this country, as soon as it can receive the ratification of the Mexican Congress.

The re-union of the three States of New Granada, Venezuela, and Equador, forming the Republic of Colombia, seems every day to become more improbable. The Commissioners of the two first are understood to be now negotiating a just division of the obligations contracted by them when united under one Government. The civil war in Equador, it is believed, has prevented even the appointment of a Commissioner on its part.

I propose, at an early day, to submit to the proper Bodies, the appointment of a diplomatic agent to Venezuela. The importance of the commerce of that Country to the United States, and the large claims of our citizens upon the Government arising before and since the division of Colombia, rendering, in my judgment, improper longer to delay this step.

Our representatives to Central America, Peru and Brazil are either at, or on their way to their respective posts.

From the Argentine Republic, from which a Minister was expected to this government, nothing further has been heard. Occasion has been taken, on the departure of a new Consul to Buenos Ayres, to remind that government, that no long delay of a minister, whose appointment had been made known to us, had not arrived.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you that this pacific and highly gratifying picture of our foreign relations, does not include those with France at this time. It is not possible that any Government and People could be more sincerely desirous of cementing a just and friendly intercourse with another nation, than are those of the United States with their ancient ally and friend. This disposition is founded, as well on the most grateful and honorable recollections associated with our struggle for independence, as upon a well grounded conviction that it is consonant with the true policy of both. The People of the United States could not, therefore, see without the deepest regret, even a temporary interruption of the friendly relations between the two countries—a regret which would, I am sure, be greatly aggravated, if there should turn out to be any reasonable ground for attributing such a result to any act of omission or commission on our part. I derive, therefore, the highest satisfaction from being able to assure you, that the whole course of this Government has been characterized by a spirit so conciliatory and forbearing, as to make it impossible that our justice and moderation should be questioned, whatever may be the consequences of a longer perseverance, on the part of the French Government, in her omission to satisfy the conceded claims of our citizens.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing Governments of France, between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark, that there has, for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French Government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not, to a very considerable extent, admitted, and yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

Deeply sensible of the injurious effects resulting from this state of things upon the interests and character of both nations, I regarded it as among my first duties to cause one more effort to be made to satisfy France, that a just and liberal settlement of our claims was as well due to her own honor as to their incontestible validity. The negotiation for this purpose was commenced with the late Government of France, and was prosecuted with such success as to leave no reasonable ground to doubt, that a settlement of a character quite as liberal as that which was subsequently made, would have been effected, had not the revolution, by which the negotiation was cut off, taken place.

The discussions were resumed with the present government, and the result showed, that we were not wrong in supposing, that an event by which the two governments were made to approach each other so much nearer in their political principles, and by which the motives for the most liberal and friendly intercourse were so greatly multiplied, could exercise no other than a salutary influence upon the negotiation. After the most deliberate and laborious examination of the subject, such a treaty between the two Governments was concluded and signed at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, by which it was stipulated that "the French Government, in order to liberate itself from all the reclamations preferred against it by citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrations, confiscations, or destruction of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of twenty five millions of francs to the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules it shall determine;" and it was also stipulated on the part of the French Government that this twenty five millions of francs should "be paid at Paris in six annual instalments of four millions one hundred and sixty six thousand six hundred and sixty six francs and sixty six centimes each, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it."

The first instalment to be paid "at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid. To the amount of each of the said instalments shall be added interest at four per centum thereupon, as upon the other instalments then remaining unpaid, the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the present convention."

It was also stipulated, on the part of the United States, for the purpose of being completely liberated from all the reclamations presented by France on behalf of its citizens, that the sum of one million five hundred thousand francs should be paid to the Government of France, in six annual instalments, to be deducted out of the annual sums which France had agreed to pay, interest thereupon being in like manner computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. In addition to this stipulation, important advantages were secured to France by the following article, viz. "The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be admitted for consumption in the States of the Union, at duties which shall not exceed the following rates by the gallon, such as it is used at present for wines in the United States, to wit six cents for red wines in casks, ten cents for white wines in casks and twenty two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The propositions existing between the duties on French wines thus reduced, and the general rates of the tariff which went into operation the first of January, 1829, shall be maintained, in case the Government of the United States should think proper to diminish those general rates in a new tariff.

In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French Government abandons the reclamations which it had formed in relation to the 5th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the long staple cotton of the United States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the United States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on short staple cottons.

This treaty was duly ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitutions of both countries, and the ratification was exchanged at the City of Washington on the 2d of February, 1832. On account of its commercial stipulations it was, in five days thereafter, laid before the Congress of the United States, which proceeded to enact such laws favorable to the commerce of France as were necessary to carry it into full execution, and France has, from that period to the present, been in the unrestricted enjoyment of the valuable privileges that were thus secured to her.

The faith of the French nation having been thus solemnly pledged, through its constitutional organ, for the liquidation and ultimate payment of the long deferred claims of our citizens, as also for the adjustment of other points of great and reciprocal benefits to both countries, and the United States having with a fidelity and promptitude by which their conduct will, I trust, be always characterized, done every thing that was necessary to carry the treaty into full and fair effect on their part, counted, with the most perfect confidence, on equal fidelity and promptitude on the part of the French Government. In this reasonable expectation we have been, I regret to inform you, wholly disappointed. No legislative provision has been made by France for the execution of the treaty, either as it respects the indemnity to be paid, or the commercial benefits to be secured to the United States, and the relations between the United States and that power, in consequence thereof, are placed in a situation threatening to interrupt the good understanding which has so long and so happily existed between the two nations.

Not only has the French Government been thus wanting in the performance of the stipulations it has so solemnly entered into with the United States, but its omissions have been marked by circumstances which would seem to leave us without satisfactory evidence, that such performance will certainly take place at a future period. Advice of the exchange of ratifications reached Paris prior to the 9th of April, 1832. The French Chambers were then sitting and continued in session until the 21st of that month, and although one instalment of the indemnity was payable on the 2d of February, 1833, one year after the exchange of ratifications, no application was made to the Chambers for the required appropriation, and in consequence of no appropriation having been made, the draft of the United States Government for that instalment, was dishonored by the Minister of Finance, and the United States thereby involved in much controversy. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 19th November, 1832, and continued until the 25th April, 1833. Notwithstanding the omission to pay the first instalment, had been made the subject of earnest remonstrance on our part, the treaty with the United States, and a bill making the necessary appropriations to execute it were not laid before the Chamber of Deputies until the 6th of April, nearly five months after its meeting, and only nineteen days before the close of the session.

The bill was read and referred to a committee, but there was no further action upon it. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 26th of April, 1833, and continued until the 26th of June following. A new bill was introduced on the 11th of June, but nothing important was done in relation to it during the session. In the month of April, 1834, nearly 3 years after the signature of the treaty, the final action of the French Chambers upon the bill to carry the treaty into effect, was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriations. The avowed grounds upon which the bill was rejected, are to be found in the published debates of that body, and no observations of mine can be necessary to satisfy Congress of their utter insufficiency. Although the gross amount of the claims of our citizens is probably greater than will be ultimately allowed by the Commissioners, sufficient is, nevertheless, shown, to render it absolutely certain that the indemnity falls far short of the actual amount of our just claims, independently of the question of damages and interest for the detention. That the settlement involved a sacrifice in this respect was well known at the time—a sacrifice which was cheerfully acquiesced in by the different branches of the Federal Government, whose action upon the treaty was required, from a sincere desire to avoid further collision upon this old and disturbing subject, and in the confident expectation that the general relations between the two countries would be improved thereby.

The refusal to vote the appropriation, the news of which was received from our minister in Paris, about the 15th of May last might have been considered the final determination of the French Government not to execute the stipulations of the treaty, and would have justified an immediate communication of the facts to Congress, with a recommendation of such ultimate measures as the interest and honor of the United States might seem to require. But with the news of the refusal of the Chambers to make the appropriation, were conveyed the regrets of the King, and a declaration that a national vessel should be forthwith sent out, with instructions to the French minister to give the most ample explanations of the past, and the strongest assurances for the future. After a long passage, the promised despatch vessel arrived.

The pledges given by the French Minister, upon receipt of his instructions, were that as soon after the election of the new members as the charter would permit, the legislative Chambers of France should be called together, and the proposition for an appropriation laid before them; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Cabinet should be exerted to accomplish the object and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session. Relying upon these pledges, and not doubting that the acknowledged justice of our claims, the promised exertions of the King and his cabinet, and above all, that sacred regard for the national faith for which the Government of the French has been so distinguished, would enforce the early execution of the treaty in all its parts, I did not deem it necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject at the last session.

I regret to say that the pledges made through the minister of France have not been redeemed. The new chambers met on the 31st July last, and although the subject of fulfilling treaties was alluded to in the speech from the throne, no attempt was made by the king of his Cabinet to procure an appropriation to carry it into execution. The reasons given for this omission, although they might be considered sufficient in an ordinary case, are not consistent with the expectations founded upon the assurances given here, for there is no constitutional obstacle to entering into legislative business at the first meeting of the Chambers. This point, however, might have been overlooked, had not the Chambers, instead of being called to meet at so early a day that the result of their deliberations might be communicated to me, before the meeting of Congress, been prorogued to the 29th of the present month—a period so late that their decision can scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to its dissolution.

To avoid this delay, our Minister in Paris, in virtue of the assurance given by the French Minister in the United States, strongly urged the convocation of the Chambers at an earlier day, but without success. It is proper to remark, however, that this refusal has been accompanied with the most positive assurances, on the part of the Executive Government of France, of their intention to press the appropriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers.

The executive branch of this government has, as matters stand, exhausted all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed.

The idea of acquiescing in the refusal to execute the treaty will not, I am confident, be for a moment entertained by any branch of this government, and further negotiation is equally out of the question.

It is shall be the pleasure of Congress to act on the further action of the French Chambers, no further consideration of the subject will at this session probably be required at your hands. But if from the original delay in asking for an appropriation, from the refusal of the Chambers to grant it when asked, from the omission to bring the subject before the Chambers at their last session, from the fact that including that session, there have been five sufficient occasions when the appropriation might have been made, and from the delay in coupling the Chambers until some weeks after the meeting of Congress, when it was well known that a communication of the whole subject to Congress at the last session was presented by assurances which it should be proper if I believe, to the meeting you should feel your selves constrained to doubt whether it be the intention of the French Government in all its branches to carry the treaty into effect; and think that such measures as the occasion may be deemed fitted for adopted be now adopted, the important question now arises what the measures ought shall be.

Our institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations are as much the desire of our Government as they are the interest of the People. But these objects are not to be permanently secured by surrendering the rights of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong to be abrogated or set aside.

It is undeniably in the power of France, to inflict a blow on the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products manufactures and tonnage may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or even commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful and to my mind conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot adopt it, without the loss of the revenue which we derive from France, in some degree embarrassing or cutting off our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall though unequally upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the Government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade every bosom.

Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce into our intercourse with France, those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties which have been so recently put to rest. Besides by direct measure adopted by the Government of the United States with the view of injuring France, the clear profit of such a tariff will be taken out of our own pocket, and the rights and profits of all other nations, even of France herself, to promote and quieter part, will be secured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be merely limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We mean that she shall pay us a sum of money, which she has acknowledged to be due, and of the justice of the demand, there can be but one opinion among mankind. Then it has could not be a debate that the question at issue should be kept there distinctly fixed, and that not the slightest pretense should be given to France to permit to her refusal to make payment in any but an open part affecting the interests of her people. The question should be left not in war, in such an attitude that when France fulfils her treaty obligations the controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, no longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such cases. It is a well settled principle of the international code that where one nation owes another a liquidate debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the injured party may seize the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself towards Portugal, under circumstances less acceptable.

The time at which power should be had to this, or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French Chambers at their next session, it may justly be considered that the Government of France has tacitly determined to disregard its own solemn understanding, and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain upon our national honor, and a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most in unison with our just and high character, but will have the best effect upon our national interests.

France, France, in violation of the pledge given through her minister here, has delayed her final action upon a subject her decisions upon which will probably be known, in time to be communicated to this Congress. I recommend that a law be passed authorizing reprisals upon French property in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure might not in its nature be considered an act of war, but nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. We ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States to insist on their rights. That Government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking the money out of the hands and appropriating the property of French citizens from that source and sequestration such American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of bare-faced justice, and to render herself the laughing stock of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add to her injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just reproach of civilized nations, and to the retributive judgments of Heaven.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted, on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honor all Governments are alike bound. If by a collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles should be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted these considerations it belongs to Congress to decide whether after what has taken place it will still await the further action of the French Chambers or now adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country. Whatever that decision may be, it will be faithfully enforced by the Executive, as far as he is neither bound nor to do.

According to the estimate of the Treasury Department, the revenue accruing from all sources during the present year, will amount to twenty millions six hundred and twenty four thousand seven hundred and seven dollars, which with the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, of eleven millions seven hundred and two thousand nine hundred and five dollars, produces an aggregate of thirty two millions three hundred and twenty nine thousand and a hundred and twenty three dollars. The total expenditure during the year for all objects including the public debt, is estimated at twenty five millions five hundred and sixty three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, which will leave a balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1835, of six millions seven hundred and thirty six thousand two hundred and sixty three dollars. This balance however will be included about one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of what was heretofore reported by the Department as not effective.

Of future appropriations it is estimated that there will remain unexpended at the close of the year, eight millions two thousand nine hundred and twenty five dollars, and that of this sum there will not be required more than five millions one hundred and forty six thousand and forty six dollars to accomplish the objects of all the current appropriations. Thus it appears that after satisfying all these appropriations and after discharging the last item of our public debt, which will be discharged the first of January next, there will remain unexpended in the Treasury an effective balance of about four hundred and forty thousand dollars. This exhibit of the state of the public finances is highly flattering to the industry and enterprise of our population, and suspicious of the wealth and prosperity which await the future enlargement of their growing resources. It is not deemed prudent, however to recommend any change for the present in our import rates, the effect of the gradual reduction now in progress in many of them, not being sufficiently tested to guide us in fixing the precise amount of revenue which they will produce.

Free from public debt, at peace with all the world, and with no complicated interests to remodel in our intercourse with foreign powers, the present may be hailed as that epoch in our history the most favorable for the settlement of those principles in our domestic policy which shall be best calculated to give stability to our political institutions, and advantage to our fellow citizens. Among these principles, from our past experience it cannot be doubted, that majority in the character of the Federal Government, and a rigid economy in its administration should be regarded as fundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the power to do so, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment has increased the difficulties which are inseparable from the exercise of the taxing power, and that it was, in this respect, a remote agent in producing those disturbing questions which grew out of the discussion of ways to pay the debt. The extinguishment of a vast debt incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties, the obligations of which all perceive, the Union cheerfully acknowledged to be sacred, that no sacrifice should be considered too great to cease the burdens of Government without necessity, must be taken to all our hopes of preserving its true character. While we are facilitating ourselves, therefore, upon the extinguishment of our national debt, and the prosperous state of our finances, let us not be tempted to depart from those sound maxims of public policy, which experience has taught us, and which, if we expect to preserve our liberties, we must never forget. Keeping with a rigid economy, and an entire abstinence from all topics of legislation that are not clearly within the constitutional powers of the Federal Government, and suggested by the wants of the country—Perpetually regarding under such a policy, every diminution of the public burdens arising from taxation, given to us the best means we can possess of rendering to all the members of our happy Confederacy, new motives for patriotic affection and support. But above all, its most beneficial effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the Government by confining its action to those objects which will be sure to secure to it the attachment and support of our fellow citizens.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the Bank of the United States—I cannot, in the exercise of the functions of this Government, that institution has become the scourge of the People. Its importance to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt, that it might retain the public moneys appropriated for that purpose, to strengthen it in a political contest—the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community to create and prostrate the credit of its friends and the public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings—the unlimited authority conferred on the President to expend its funds in hiring writers and procuring the execution of printing, and the use made of that authority—the retention of the pension money and books after the selection of new agents—the groundless claim to heavy damages, in consequence of the protest of the bill drawn on the French Government, have, through various channels been laid before Congress. Immediately after the close of the last session, the Bank, through its President, announced its ability and readiness to abandon the system of unprincipled curtailment, and the interruption of domestic exchanges, which it had pursued upon from the list of August 1833, to the 30th of June 1834, and to extend its accommodations to the community. The grounds assumed in this announcement, amounted to an acknowledgment that the curtailment, in the extent to which it had been carried, was not necessary to the safety of the Bank, and had been pursued in merely to induce Congress to grant a renewal of the Bank in the memorial relative to the removal of the deposits, and to give it a new charter. They were substantially a confession that all the real distress to which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months, had been needless, produced by it, with the view of affecting, through the sufferings of the people, the legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation that Congress and the country had the virtue and firmness to bear, the infliction, that the energies of our people soon found relief from this wanton tyranny, in our importations of the precious metals from almost every part of the world, and that at the close of this tremendous effort, it continued our Government, and the Bank itself powerless, and no longer able to loan out its surplus in one The community had learned to manage its affairs without its assistance, and trade had already found new auxiliaries; with a on the first of October last, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a National Bank, more than one half of whose capital was either being unproductive in its vaults, or on the hands of fraudulent brokers.

To the needless distress brought on the country during the last session of Congress, has since been added the open seizure of the dividends on the public stock, to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand and two dollars, under pretence of pay ing damages, cost, and interest, upon the protested drafts in question. This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenue for the year 1834, upon which the appropriations made by Congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the revenue, or the receivers of our land offices on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands, under pretence of a claim of Congress the United States, that the Bank would have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle be established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the United States, may, without authority of law, seize on the public property or money wherever he can find it, to pay the claim, there will remain no assurance that the money in the Treasury, without law, or at that it will be applied after the appropriation to the purposes designated in the law. The paymasters of our army, and the purveyors of our navy, may, under like pretenses, apply to their own use moneys appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in time of war leave the country without defence. This measure resorted to by the Bank is disorganizing and revolutionary, and if generally resorted to by private citizens in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence.

It is a constitutional provision, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The palpable object of this provision is to prevent the expenditure of the public money, for any purpose whatsoever, which shall not have been first approved by the Representatives of the People and the States in Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended, of the Legislative Department of the Government, to the exclusion of the Executive and Judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of those Departments, to pay a way without law, or to sanction its payment. According to the plain constitutional provision the claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked for an appropriation. It attempts to defeat the provision of the constitution, and obtain payment without an act of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself, and invites an appeal to the Judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not technically been paid into the Treasury, does not alter the principle intended to be established by the constitution. The Executive and Judiciary have no little right to appropriate and expend the public money without authority of law, before it is placed in the credit of the Treasury, as to take it from the Treasury. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in his correspondence with the President of the Bank, and the opinions of the Attorney General accompanying it, you will find a further exposition of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank, and to the honor of the American People, that measures be taken to separate the Government entirely from an institution so corrupt, so obnoxious to the public prosecutions, and so regardless of the Constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposites, by discounting other Pension Agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of Bank checks in payment of the public dues after the first day of January next, the Executive has exerted all its lawful authority to sever the connexion between the Government and this faithless corporation.

The high-handed career of this institution imposes upon the constitutional functionaries of this Government, duties of the gravest and most imperative character—duties which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no inclination on the part of any of them to shrink. My own sense of them is most clear, as is also my resolve to discharge those which may rightfully fall on me. To communicate my business relations with the bank of the United States that may be avoided without a violation of the national faith, after that institution has set at open defiance the conceded right of the Government to examine its affairs, after it has done all in its power to deride the public authority in other respects, and to bring a mute disrepute at home and abroad, after it has attempted to defeat the clearly expressed will of the people by turning against them the immense power intrusted to its hands, and by involving a country otherwise peaceful, flourishing, and happy, in disorder, embarrassment, and distress—would make the nation itself a party to the degradation so assiduously prepared for its public agents—and do much to destroy the confidence of mankind in popular governments, and to bring into contempt their authority and efficiency. In guarding against an evil of such magnitude, considerations of temporary convenience should be thrown out of the question, and we should be influenced by such motives only as look to the honor and preservation of the republican system. Deeply and solemnly impressed with the justice of these views, I feel it to be my duty to recommend to you, that a law be passed authorizing the sale of the public stock; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of notes of the Bank in payment of public dues, shall, in accordance with the power reserved to Congress in the 14th section of the charter, be suspended until the Bank pays to the Treasury the dividends withheld; and that all laws granting the Government or its officers with the Bank, directly or indirectly, be repealed; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American People, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a National Bank far outweigh the advantages. The bold effort the present Bank has made to control the Government, the distresses it has wantonly produced, the violence of which it has been the occasion in one of our cities fanned for its observance of law and order, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American People should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution, or the establishment of another like one. I believe, if left to themselves, this intelligent people would fix the permanency of the present Bank, by refusing to renew its charter, with the same or other modifications, or under any restrictions.

Happily or unhappily, the Bank is chartered by a State, such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the Government. The State Banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required by the Bank of the United States, quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves, and discharged all these services without any aid from the State was still powerful, and in the field as an open enemy; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find greater difficulties in their operations, when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the regulation of the deposites in the State Banks, by law. Much, if the power exercised by the Executive Department in this behalf, is only such as was uniformly exerted through every Administration from the origin of the Government up to the establishment of the present Bank, yet, it is one which is susceptible of regulation by law, and therefore, ought so to be regulated. The power of Congress to direct in what place the Treasurer shall keep the moneys in the Treasury, and to impose restrictions upon the Executive authority, in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be counted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safe and faithful keeping. It is a power as plausible that it should be left to the President or Secretary of the Treasury over those institutions—which, being thus freed from Executive influence, and without a common head to direct their operations, would have neither the temptation nor the ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country. Not deriving their existence from the national Legislature, they could never have those inducements to meddle in general elections, which have led the Bank of the United States to agitate and convulse the country for upwards of two years.

The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the mint, and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency, which will much diminish the inconvenience to travellers of the want of a general paper currency, should the State banks be incapable of furnishing it. Those institutions have already shown themselves competent to furnish the country with the exchange for the convenience of trade, at reasonable rates, and not a doubt is entertained that, in a short period, all the wants of the country in bank accommodations and exchange, will be supplied as promptly and cheaply as they have heretofore been by the Bank of the United States. If the several States shall be induced to adopt a system of free banking systems, and prohibit the issue of all small notes, we shall, in a few years, have a currency as sound, and as little liable to fluctuations, as any other commercial country.

The report of the Secretary of War, together with the accompanying documents, which I transmit herewith for your mature consideration, will exhibit the situation of the various objects committed to its administration.

No event has occurred since your last session rendering necessary any movements of the army, with the exception of the expedition of the regiment of dragoons into the prairies, to the wandering predatory tribes, inhabiting the western frontier and living adjacent to the Mexican boundary. These tribes have been heretofore known to us principally by their attacks upon our own citizens and upon other Indians entitled to the protection of the United States. It was deemed the peace of the frontiers demanded a check these habitual inroads, and I am happy to inform you that the object has been effected without the commission of any act of hostility.—Col. Dodge, and the troops under his command, have acted with equal firmness and humanity, and an arrangement has been made with those Indians, which is believed to be permanent, for the establishment of peace with the United States and the other tribes of Indians upon that border. It is to be regretted that the prevalence of sickness in that quarter has deprived the country of a number of valuable lives, and particularly that General Leavenworth, an officer well known and esteemed for his gallant services in the late war, and for his subsequent good conduct, has fallen a victim to his zeal and exertions in the discharge of his duty.

The army is in a high state of discipline. Its moral condition, so far as that is known here, is good, and the various branches of the public service, are carefully attended to. It is amply sufficient, under its present organization, for providing the necessary garrisons for the seaboard and for the defence of the internal frontier, and also for preserving the elements of military knowledge, and for keeping pace with those improvements which modern experience is continually making. And these objects appear to me to embrace all the legitimate purposes for which a permanent military force should be maintained in our country. The lessons of history teach us its danger, and the tendency which exists to increase. This can be best met and averted by a just caution on the part of the public mind, and of those who represent them in Congress.

From the duties which devolve on the Engineer Department and upon the Topographical Engineers, a different organization seems to be demanded by the public interest, and I recommend the subject to your consideration.

No important change has, during this season, taken place in the condition of the Indians. Arrangements are in progress for the removal of the Creeks, and will soon be for the removal of the Seminoles. I regret that the Cherokees east of the Mississippi have not yet determined, as a community, to remove. How long this personal course which have heretofore retarded that ultimately inevitable measure, will continue to operate, I am unable to conjecture. It is certain, however, that delay will bring with it accumulated evils, which will render their condition more and more unpleasant. The experience of every year adds to the conviction, that emigration, and that alone, can preserve from destruction the remnant of the tribes yet living among us. The security with which the necessaries of life are procured, and the treaty stipulations providing aid for the emigrant Indians in their agricultural pursuits, and in the important concerns of education, and their removal from those causes which have heretofore depressed all and destroyed many of the tribes, cannot fail to stimulate their exertions and to reward their industry.

The two laws passed at the last session of Congress on the subject of Indian affairs, have been carried into effect, and detailed instructions for their administration have been given. It will be seen by the estimates of the present year, that a great reduction will take place in the expenditures of the department in consequence of those laws. And there is reason to believe that their operation will be salutary, and that the colonization of the Indians on the western frontier, together with a judicious system of administration, will still further reduce the expenses of this branch of the public service, and at the same time promote its usefulness and efficiency.

Circumstances have been recently developed, showing the existence of extensive frauds under the various laws granting pensions and gratuities for Revolutionary services. It is impossible to estimate the amount which may have been thus fraudulently obtained from the national treasury. I am satisfied however, it has been sufficient to justify a re-examination of the system, and the adoption of the necessary checks in its administration. All will agree, that the services and suffering of the remnant of our Revolutionary band, should be fully compensated. But while this is done, every proper precaution should be taken to prevent the admission of fabricated and fraudulent claims. In the present mode of proceeding, the attestations and certificates of judicial officers of the various States, form a considerable portion of the checks which are interposed against the commission of frauds. These, however, have been, and may be, fabricated, and in such a way as to elude detection at the examining offices. And independently of this practical difficulty, it is ascertained that these documents are often loosely given; sometimes, even blank certificates have been issued; sometimes prepared papers have been signed without inquiry; and, in one instance at least, the seal of

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...ches necessary, and keeping in good repair the light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the several states, and for furnishing them with supplies.

Appropriations for similar objects have been commenced from that time to the present without interruption or dispute. As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and delivery have been multiplied and established, not only upon our sea-board, but in the interior of the country, upon our lakes and navigable rivers. The convenience and safety of this commerce have led to the grant of extensive appropriations; to the erection of light-houses, the placing, planting, and sinking of buoys, beacons, and piers, and to the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, and in the harbors of our great lakes, as well as on the sea-board. Although I have expressed to Congress my apprehension that these expenditures have sometimes been extravagant and disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from them, I have not felt it to be my duty to refuse my assent to bills containing them, and have contented myself to follow in this respect in the footsteps of all my predecessors. Sensible, however, from experience and observation, of the great abuses to which the unrestricted exercise of this authority by Congress was exposed, I have prescribed a limitation for the government of my own conduct, by which expenditures of this character are confined to places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law. I am very sensible that this restriction is not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive Department in its execution, by appropriations for remote, and not well understood objects. But as neither my own reflections, nor the lights which I may properly derive from other sources, have supplied me with a better; I shall continue to apply my best exertions to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded.

I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river;" but I could not have done so without recording from the ground which I have upon the subject, and of which Congress has been heretofore apprised, and without throwing the subject again open to abuses which no good citizen, entertaining my opinions, could desire.

I rely upon the intelligence and candor of my fellow-citizens, in whose liberal indulgence I have already so largely participated, for a correct appreciation of my motives in interposing, as I have done, on this, and other occasions, checks to a course of legislation which, without, in the slightest degree, calling in question the motives of others, I consider as sanctioning improper and unconstitutional expenditures of public treasure.

I am not hostile to internal improvements, and wish to see them extended to every part of the country. But I am fully persuaded, if they are not commenced in a proper manner, confined to proper objects, and conducted under an authority generally conceded to be rightful, that a successful prosecution of them cannot be reasonably expected. The attempt will meet with resistance where it might otherwise receive support, and instead of strengthening the bonds of our confederacy, it will only multiply and aggravate the causes of disunion. ANDREW JACKSON.

DECEMBER, 1, 1834.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, Dec. 6, 1834.

☞ Published weekly, at No. 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia, opp. side the Girard Bank.

☞ Advertisements from a distance, are not inserted in this paper, unless paid for in advance.

To Readers and Correspondents.

When addressing the publisher respecting subscribers, please *always* mention at what post office the papers are received.

"An Evening at Niel's, No. 1," is in type for our next paper.

IVANHOE, we cannot oblige. We never meddle in private quarrels.

The Essay on Oratory, by G. is objectionable, on account of its length. We cannot promise its insertion in its present shape.

P. W. is inadmissible.

"France in 1834," by J. R. S. came to hand, and will receive due attention. "Algernon Sidney," by the same favorite correspondent, is in type.

Released from the heavy duties consequent upon the publication of a daily paper, we return with pleasure to the agreeable task of catering for the literary tastes of the readers of the Post. We rejoice at the change, for it affords us an opportunity of culling a pleasing variety of literary and miscellaneous readings for our publication, and we rejoice, because this employment is much more congenial to our feelings than pouring over the lists of imports, arrivals and clearances, and the prices of pot ash, Georgia cotton, and West India molasses, which fill many columns in a daily journal. These affairs, it is true, are of vast importance to the *bulls* and *bears*, but they have little attraction for the industrious mechanic, the substantial farmer, the notable housewife, and the studious young lady and gentleman, who compose a large portion of our readers.

Among the most agreeable of our reminiscences connected with the Post, is the remembrance of a department in its early days, called the "LADY'S FRIEND," which we design to revive, with the view of furnishing our fair readers with a few select gems designed for their especial gratification and instruction. This measure, we feel assured, will be satisfactory. Three articles on the first page of this paper, furnished as a commencement, will be read with interest. The first is a poetical effusion, of superior merit, from the pen of Crabbe, and the next some sensible reflections and words of advice, which may serve as a beacon light to guard the footsteps of the inexperienced from the quicksands of vice.

The third article, entitled "A Description of Bachelor's Island," is a piquant allegory from the pen of one of our female correspondents, who is as happy in her humour, as she is pointed in her satire. Let no aged and ugly inhabitant of that barren island, reflect upon our correspondent as an "ill-natured old maid," for we take it upon ourselves to say, that such allegations will fall harmless at her feet. The lady is young, and what is more, intelligent, and what is more, pretty, and what is more, she holds a ready pen, that will bend before no bachelor in existence. In regard to the truth of the picture she has delineated, we have nothing to say.

☞ Notices of several new works are unavoidably deferred.

☞ A brief abstract of Gov. Wolf's Message, will be found in another column.

We have no space for a single comment on the President's Message. It will no doubt be generally read. Our relations with France are treated of in a more warlike manner than was anticipated.

It was our design to have furnished this week, the message of President Jackson, and that of Gov. Wolf, in a supplementary sheet, but the latter did not arrive in time, to enable us to do so.

The length of the President's message, necessarily excludes much original and selected matter, several advertisements, &c. prepared for this paper.

The angular Brush and Scraper, noticed in our advertising columns, is an entire new and original design to replace the old fashioned door mats. They only require to be seen to satisfy any person that they are a cheap, neat and superior article, which will entirely supercede the rugs of the present day.

A calamitous fire occurred at Snowhill, Md. on Monday night of last week. It consumed 40 houses, among which were the court-house, eight stores, two hotels, &c. The fire originated in a cabinet-maker's shop.

A meeting of citizens was held in this city on Tuesday last, to take measures for aiding the sufferers Thomas P. Cope, was called to the chair. Committees were appointed to solicit donations.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.—Mr. Buckingham, editor of this valuable monthly, has transferred the publication to Dr. S. G. Howe and John O. Sargent, Esq. an associate editor of the Boston Atlas.

LITERARY MAGAZINE.—A new monthly periodical, under this title, has been commenced in Boston, by E. R. Broders. It will be edited by Isaac McLellan, Jr.

A NEW NOVEL.—We learn from the New York Mirror, that Theodore S. Fay, Esq. has completed a novel. It is in two volumes. The scene of the first is laid in the city of New York, and of the second in Italy. It may soon be expected from the London press.

CREDULITY.

Mr. Joseph Barron, in whose family the girl of thumping notoriety resides, has written a letter to the editor of the Brooklyn Advocate, in which he means, with much earnestness, that there is no sham about the thumping faculties of that marvellous young woman. The gentleman should take the girl to New York, or some other populous city, and exhibit her as a *lusus naturæ*.

Correspondence of the Saturday Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1834.

DEAR SIR.—Both houses of Congress organized yesterday. In the Senate, Vice President Van Buren took the chair. A quorum being present, a committee was appointed to wait upon the President, in conjunction with a committee from the House, to inform him of their organization. In the House, 187 members answered to their names. The usual resolutions for furnishing members with newspapers, and with regard to the hour of meeting, were adopted.

The President's message was received to day, in both Houses. It will reach you in time for your paper. The most interesting feature is that portion relating to France, which, you will observe, is quite warlike in its character. The Senate ordered the printing of 5000 copies, and the House 10,000. The present committees of the Senate, on the Post Office and Public Lands, have been continued by special motion. On the motion to apply each Senator with three newspapers daily, Mr. King, of Georgia, made an animated speech in opposition. The resolution, however, prevailed.

Correspondence of the Saturday Evening Post.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 3d, 1834.

DEAR SIR:—A journey from Philadelphia to this place, even with the advantages of the rail-road, is very fatiguing. We started from the city at 8 o'clock A. M., and did not arrive here till near midnight. Much delay on the road is occasioned by meeting cars, as those drawn by horses are obliged to travel both ways, on a single track—the other tracks being exclusively occupied by two or three locomotive engines.

The House of Representatives met at noon yesterday, and read the election returns, after which they adjourned till half past two o'clock; when they went into an election for Speaker, which resulted as follows:

James Thompson, 57 votes.
Mr. Middleworth, 33 votes.

Mr. Thompson voted for Mr. Morris, and Mr. Middleworth for Mr. Walker. There were, as you will perceive, 8 members absent, three of whom would have voted for Mr Thompson, and five for Mr. Middleworth; so that parties in the lower House, will stand 61 Jackson, to 39 anti-Jackson; a large majority of the latter being Anti-masons.

In the Senate, Mr. Kern was unanimously re-elected Speaker.

Both Houses were engaged in preliminary business this morning, but have now adjourned, to meet again five minutes before 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Governor's Message. As the mail by the rail-road closes at noon, I am doubtful whether you will receive this document in time for your next paper. I will forward the first copy received.

Life of Prince Talleyrand, accompanied with a portrait. Philada.—Carey, Lea & Blanchard.

This is an interesting work, written with much skill and power, and evidencing a quaint and very agreeable humour on the part of the author. The arch intriguer is exposed in all his deformity. From his youth upwards, he seems to have been governed by the same leading propensities, and even his childhood is marked with excesses and crimes of the most revolting character. If the delineation of the great diplomatist and intriguer is correct, the world has rarely seen his equal, either in a public or private capacity. We shall refer to this volume again. So little is known of the personal history of Talleyrand, that liberal extracts cannot fail to be entertaining.

CLASSICAL LETTER WRITER.

Messrs. Key & Biddle have just published a neat volume of 300 pp. under the title of "The Classical Letter Writer." It consists of epistolary correspondence from the works of some of the most eminent writers, among whom are Bishop Heber, Horace Walpole, Dr. Franklin, Sir Mathew Hale, Dr. Johnson, Cowper, Gen. Washington, Lord Byron, Dr. Doddridge, H. Kirk White, Dr. Swift, Burke and Pope—selected by the author of the "Young Man's Own Book." The letters are upon various subjects and are classed under the heads of Narrative and Descriptive, Letters of Precept and Advice, Congratulation, Friendship, Thanks, Condolence and Consolation, Business, Military and Miscellaneous Letters. Besides affording instruction to the young writer, they comprise a vast amount of valuable entertaining matter. The book is ornamented with two very pretty engravings.

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.—The number for November, just published, contains a letter from James G. Birney, Esq., to the corresponding Secretary of the Kentucky Colonization Society; Dr. Beecher's address on Colonization; poetry, and various items of intelligence. There is much room for improvement in the *typographical* appearance of this periodical.

One of the best kept eating-houses in this city, is that in the basement story of the building on the corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets, under the superintendence of Mr. Isaiah Lecount. The apartments are handsomely furnished, and all the arrangements are neat and creditable. Mr. Lecount is well known as an attentive and obliging host, and he is, unquestionably, one of the best cooks in Philadelphia. He has now some excellent Providence bay oyster s, very large and of exquisite flavor. Let those who are fond of this shell-fish call and try them.

A NEW SPECULATION.—The New Hampshire Statesman says that the Governor and Council of that state, at the recommendation of the present Warden of the Prison, have hired the prisoners for five years from the first of January, by contract to Messrs. Gordon Burleigh, of Canaan, and William Richardson, of Concord. The contractors are to have the entire labor of the convicts, and are to pay all the expenses of the prison, salaries of the officers, pay of watchmen, &c. They take the property in the prison at its appraised value, and return the same at the end of the contract in good condition.

THEATRICAL.

Miss S. Phillips, vocalist, made her first appearance in this city, on Tuesday evening, in the part of Cinderella, supported by Mr. Hunt, as the Prince, and by Mr. Latham, from the Victoria theatre, London, as Dandini. Miss Phillips is an excellent singer, and will soon become a favorite. The opera was well performed throughout.

Mr. Matthews took a benefit on Wednesday evening. The house was crowded, and the entertainments highly amusing.

The fascinating Miss Watson appeared on Thursday evening, in four different characters in the play of Old and Young. She is a delightful singer and an actress of considerable merit. She performs again this evening.

Mr. Maywood will take a benefit on Monday evening. He has selected the Bride of Lammermoor, as the principal entertainment, and will be aided by Miss Jarman and Mr. Ternan. The merits of Mr. M., as a manager and a gentleman, will secure him a full house, apart from these attractions.

Mr. Wemyss is now in this city, making preparations for opening the Walnut Street Theatre, with a strong and efficient company.

Mr. Booth and Mrs. Duff, are playing at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore. Miss Jarman and Mr. Ternan, commenced an engagement at the Holliday St. house, on Monday, with Romeo and Juliet.

Hill has been playing his Yankee characters at Charles-on, with the most decided success.

The new French corps dramatique arrived at New Orleans, on the 15th ult., in the ship Cecilia, from Nantz. The theatre was to open on Thursday, the 20th.

PROPELLING POWER ON CANALS.

We had an opportunity, a day or two since, of examining a model of a proposed improvement in canal navigation, by which, it is believed, much additional speed may be obtained in that mode of travelling, and transportation of merchandise. The introduction of steam on canals, has hitherto been considered impracticable, on account of the wear on the banks consequent upon the commotion in the water from paddle-wheels, but the present plan entirely obviates this difficulty. The system proposed is, to erect bridges across the canal, distant from each other about 150 yards; to these bridges chains are to be attached along the whole line, and on board each canal boat there is to be a spur wheel, in which the chain will run. The spur wheel is to be turned by an engine of one horse power, which will propel the boat along the chains, at any speed that may be desirable, without creating any wave or ripple in the water.

The objections against this plan, appear to arise solely from the expense of erecting posts or bridges to hold the chains. The cost of these is estimated to be about $400 per mile. The spur wheel, it is calculated, should be of cast iron, 18 inches in diameter, and the chain, in weight, about three pounds to the yard. An engine of one horse power, may be constructed for $100, and the cost of fuel will not exceed the present expense of riders along the line. The inventor has provided for the meeting and passing of boats, in a way to obviate all difficulty.

This is a general outline of the plan—of its practicability we are not competent to judge; but we understand that arrangements are about to be made for giving the matter a fair trial. The inventor is Dr. Daniel Siller, of this city.

Message of Gov. Wolf.

Gov. Wolf's message to the Legislature of this state was received in this city on Thursday, a brief abstract is all that we are able to furnish in this paper.

He describes the state and country as in a highly prosperous condition. He adds however that the picture is darkened by the melancholy occurrences connected with the recent elections in the city and county.

He mentions the death of Perry; and after enlarging on the riots, strongly recommends a reform in the election laws.

He refers to the Education Bill of last Session in high terms of praise, defends and advocates it, recommends that it be perfected, and says that its reception has been as favourable as could have been expected.

He deprecates in strong terms the creation of monopolies, refers in terms of censure to the U. S. Bank, and opposes emphatically the increase of banking capital. He recommends the prohibition of all notes under ten dollars. He also recommends that a tax be laid on all bank dividends over a certain sum, to be paid into the State Treasury.

In relation to the fiscal concerns of the state, he mentions that the balance in the Treasury, at the close of the fiscal year, was only $40292 20, a circumstance which he attributes to an unexpected diminution in the revenues from lands, auction duties, collateral inheritance tax, and to the heavy appropriations made by the last assembly to local objects.

He speaks in terms of high praise of our Internal Improvements—the main line of which he describes as finished. He says that "The State has now seven hundred and twenty miles of public improvements, which in point of extent, execution and prospective usefulness, may challenge a comparison with any other structure known to modern times. Of these improvements, six hundred and one miles and a quarter consist of canals and slack-water navigation; and one hundred and eighteen miles and three quarters are railways."

The cost of these improvements including the sum which will be required for that purpose for the current year, will amount to the sum of twenty-two millions one hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-one cents. "The tolls on these improvements during the fiscal year ending on the first of November last, was three hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifteen cents—here were however in the hands of the collectors before the close of the year, but which did not reach the Treasury until after the accounts for the year had closed by that department, tolls amounting to thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-three cents, which added to the sum first mentioned, will make the amount actually received within the year three hundred and twenty three thousand five hundred and thirty five dollars and eight cents. This sum falls considerably short of the estimate made at the close of the preceding fiscal year."

The Governor, not startled by these tremendous expenditures, recommends that the system be extended by connection with the Elmira canal, in the state of New York, by an improvement along the North Branch of the Susquehanna; and by opening a communication by some eligible route to be fixed upon for connecting the harbor of Erie with the Allegheny river at Pittsburg.

He brings the subject of a revision of the Militia law again before the Legislature.

He informs us that the commissioners appointed by New Jersey and Pennsylvania have reported.

He describes the condition of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries; and advocates solitary confinement. He adds that heavy charges of abuse have been made against the officers and managers of the new Eastern Penitentiary, and recommends an investigation.

He concludes by congratulating the Legislature on the favourable state of the commonwealth and commends them to their duties.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the Sheffield, at New York, intelligence from England, sixteen days later, has been received.

Fifteen houses were burnt in London, Nov. 16th causing a loss of three lives, and of property to the amount of £6000.

The Government has appropriated £250,000, for the completion of the Thames tunnel.

There will be a total reconstruction of the French Cabinet shortly. Messrs. Soult, Duman, De Rigny, Guizot, Thiers and Duchatel, having resigned.

Conflagration.—The Berlin State Gazette of the 21st ult. contains, from Bayreuth, accounts of a fire which broke out at Wunsiedel, a town of Francoma, by which it was in a short time completely destroyed. More than 300 houses, with 150 buildings filled with agricultural produce, became a prey to the flames.

Awful Catastrophe at Guernsey.—Through a groundless panic, which occured at Ebenezer Chapel on the evening of the 26th Oct. the congregation, from a false alarm of fire attempted to rush out, and seven persons lost their lives.

Earthquake.—The *Gazette of Perth and Offen* (Buda) states that, on the 16th ult., an earthquake was experienced in the country of Bihar, and especially in its capital, Grosswarden, in Szaboles, Gomor and Abauyar, especially in Kaschau, the capital of the latter province. A letter from Kaschau of the 17th states that scarcely a house existed in the city which was not more or less damaged. The tower belly buildings, such as the church, suffered most; the walls of the latter are split in many places. Several chimnies fell into the streets, but fortunately no lives were lost, although it happened on a market-day, when the city was thronged with visitors.

Paris, Nov. 6.—It is announced as positive that the meeting of the Chambers will take place a month earlier than was intended.—*Impartial.*

The eclipse of the sun which took place on Sunday between the hours of 1 and half past 3, was watched by all who felt an interest in the subject. The morning presented a clear and at times almost cloudless day, but unfortunately about a quarter before 2 o'clock large bodies of clouds, not very dense, but sufficiently so, to conceal the sun entirely from view, at times, passed along from the westward, and continued to do so, until about the period of the greatest obscuration. From half past 2 or thereabout, however, frequent openings were presented, by which the sun could be plainly seen.

The degree of darkness was not so great as one not an astronomer, would have expected from the very reduced size of the sun, which at one period resembled a very thin new moon. At the time of the greatest obscuration, the light apparent to be about as strong as that presented on a clear day at half past four o'clock, at this season of the year, but not being in a situation where we could see any fowls, we do not know what opinion *they* entertained on the subject, in reference to going to roost.

ROBBERY.—The house of a clergyman residing in the vicinity of the city was robbed one evening during the last week by two men who came to the back door of the dwelling, and on the lady's making her appearance, asked for cold victuals. While she was leaving them they made some signal beween themselves which she noticed, and in her absence to procure something for them to eat, one of the men left his companion waiting at the back door, while he proceeded round to the front, and passing in through the entry, went up stairs and commenced loading himself with whatever he could lay his hands on, opening a bureau from which he took several articles of value.—Coming down stairs with his booty he stopped to secure the clergyman's hat and cloak, which hung in the entry. The hat falling on the floor attracted the attention of the owner who came out of his study but not in time to prevent the thief's making good his escape.—*U. S. Gazette.*

TRIAL FOR PIRACY.

It is known to our readers that for several days past, a trial for piracy has been progressing at Boston, before Judge Story, which has excited considerable interest. The Morning Post of Thursday, states the following as the result.

Convicted—Don Pedro Gibert (captain) Bernardo de Soto (mate) Francisco Ruiz (carpenter) Manuel Castillo, Manuel Borga; Angel Garcia, and Juan Montenegro, were found "Guilty."

Acquitted—Nicola Costa (cabin boy, white) Antonio Ferrer (cook, coloured, tattooed), Domingo de Guzman (S. A. Indian) Juan Antonia Portana (Indian) and Jose Velasquez (white,) were found "Not Guilty."

The Jury, in consequence, as they said, of the "generous and self-sacrificing act of Bernardo de Soto, in saving the crew of the American ship Minerva, requested the Court to present his case to the merciful consideration of the government," and Judge Story, replied, that "it would be done with the greatest pleasure."

A general expression of applause was manifested by the audience, upon the acquittal of Costa, but it was instantly suppressed by Judge Story, who ordered the officers to bring to the bar, instantly, any one who should again disturb the Court, by any expression either of satisfaction or disapprobation.

Captain Gibert remained calm, quiet, and perfectly self collected throughout the forenoon, and not the least change in his countenance was perceptable when the verdict was interpreted to him. When, after the regular proceedings were over, he inquired of Mr. Peyton what the *sentence* would be, and Mr. P. replied "death, *of course*," a suppressed smile was barely visible at the corner of his mouth, such as may frequently be witnessed on the lip of a good natured gambler, who, after a long and close contested game, finds himself *fairly* a-lee.

De Soto received the verdict with equal calmness and fortitude, but when the favorable interference of the jury in his behalf was explained to him his sensibilities were touched, and the overflowings of his heart, responsive to the spirit of mercy, established towards him, sought relief in tears, which continued to flow freely during the whole time he remained in Court.

Several of the other convicts manifested excitement and indignation on the occasion. Castillo called "Jesus to witness, that he had never committed murder," Garcia did "not see why, as they all belonged to one ship, they should let some go free, and condemn the others," and Ruiz and Borga both appealed to God to witness their innocence."

Costa, Ferrer, Guzman, Portana, and Velasquez were discharged from custody, and ordered "to depart without delay," after which the Court adjourned till Monday next, when the sentence will be pronounced.

A meeting of the citizens, of Lycoming county, was held at Williamsport on the evening of Wednesday last, for the purpose of interchanging opinions in relation to the reduction of tolls, on heavy articles of small value on the Pennsylvania Canals and Rail Roads.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, a young man, said to be the son of Mr. Wo dmer, let (mistd) fell from the scaffolding in the Chesnut street theatre, and was instantly killed.

Fire.—On Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable in Kensington, below Master street, between Second and Third. Several dwelling houses and a few stables were destroyed. There was no insurance on the property.

The Board of Commissioners of the Northern Liberties last Tuesday elected the following officers:

Police Magistrate—John R. Walker, Esq.
Solicitor, ... James Goodman, Esq.
Clerk, ... J. Albright.

There was weighing last week within twenty miles of Troy.

Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Road.—On Friday week, the locomotive engine and train of cars passed between this city and Morrisville five times; several hundred passengers were conveyed up and down, and the distance was performed, in one instance, in an hour and a quarter.

United States Bank Stock sold in New York on Saturday at 109 5-8.

Forty-five canal boats passed Huntingdon, Pa. during the week ending 24th ult. Seventeen hundred and thirty boats have passed that place the present season.

The Pennsylvania canals are as yet entirely free from ice, and the trade on them will probably be uninterrupted till the close of the present month.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal is said to be doing a fine business. On Thursday week, there were seven massed vessels, at one time, in the basin waiting for horses to tow them to New Brunswick.

The Eclipse was noticed in New York and in Baltimore, with all the attendant circumstances that distinguished the phenomenon in this city.

On Saturday morning the Hudson was frozen entirely over opposite Bath, between Albany and Troy, though the ice was not so thick as to interrupt Steam Navigation.

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that the business on the Rail Road is increasing steadily.

A rail road is proposed to be made from London to York in England, to be eventually extended to Edinburg and Glasgow.

Mr. Dunlap's new work, "The History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States," is nearly ready for publication.

Mossop, the improvisatore, is performing in New York.

A turnpike road of six miles only, from Cumberland, Md. to the Pennsylvania state line, is all that is required to open a direct and continuous route from the former place to Pittsburgh.

Less salt has been made this season than at any other year since 1816, says the Barnstable Journal.

Judge Duval, of the supreme court, it is said, has withdrawn the resignation which he had tendered.

The way they are slaying hogs in Ohio this season is "no kill." Over a thousand men in Cincinnati alone are engaged in cutting and salting them.—The poor porkers stand no chance; and steam machines are to be brought into action to kill them off the faster.

The census of Michigan Territory, just taken, shows a population of 81,553 souls within its limits, exclusive of two counties from which returns had not been received. Its admission into the Union, at the approaching session of Congress, is therefore certain.

MELANCHOLY.—A child of Azariah Davis, Esq. of Newton, N. J. got out of bed in the morning of one day of last week, and went to the fire, where its cotton night clothes caught the flames, and before it was discovered by the family, the child was so dreadfully burned that it died.

The Rothschilds have sent to this country within the present year, nearly three millions of dollars in gold and silver. It is said that in addition to their general exportation of specie to this country, they are prepared to transmit a much larger amount should any scarcity be apparent, or any exigency demand it.

The rail road from Baltimore to Harper's ferry a distance of 82 miles, is completed and open for travelling.

The report of the confession of Avery, is not confirmed and may be regarded as untrue. The attempt to revive the excitement on this subject is highly blameworthy.

Sentence of death was pronounced on Wednesday, 26th ult. by Judge Stephen, at the Marlborough Court, (Prince George's County, Maryland,) on the negro girl Judith, the murderess of the children of Doctor Bayne.

Hon. John M. Clayton gives notice that he will resign his seat in the Senate next January.

A gang of Juvenile Thieves.—In New York, on Friday, five boys, one black, and four whites, none of them apparently more than seven years of age, were taken into custody for stealing a stove, worth five or six dollars, which they sold for two shilling and expense to the keeper of a Junk shop. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

It is proposed to erect the new house of parliament, and also buildings for all the course of law, at Charing Cross, cost estimated at a million sterling.—The present runs to be left open to the river, and planted with trees.

The New Orleans papers announced the arrival in that city, in the ship Sarah from Havre, of the celebrated Dr. ANTOMARCHI, one of the companions of Napoleon during his exile at St. Helena. His arrival was welcomed with great warmth by the citizens, a deputation from whom, headed by Judge Maurian, tendered him the hospitalities of the city.

A lady at Martinsburg, Va. was slightly bitten by a little pet pup. In a few days the wound healed and nothing was thought of it. One day in passing to school, observing a servant girl throwing some water into the street, she was seized with the convulsions that universally attend hydrophobia.

The Harrisburg Chronicle publishes a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the State of Pennsylvania, during the year ending on the 31st October, 1834. The total amount of receipts during the year was $1,529,054 05; the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year was $367,123 30—making the Total sum under the head of receipts, $5,244,171 35. The loans borrowed by the State were $3,529,354 44, and the revenue derived from Canal and Rail Road tolls was $889,989 15.

The total expenditures of the year were $5,290,079. 15, leaving a balance in the treasury of $354,092 50.—The sum expended on account of internal improvements was $3,679,095 39.

A RARE CHANCE.—A young man, "ordinary looking," advertises in the New York papers, for "some amiable young lady or widow, who wishes to change the state of life." She must "possess a little fortune, or expectations it necessarily for them to go to the Spanish Main, to collect *his fortune which he has there.*"

TASTE OF THE DUTCH GIRLS.—The editor of the Liverpool (Pa.) Mercury, who was recently married with a large quid of pigtail in his pantaloons pocket, says, "The hardy Dutch girls of Pennsylvania are not to be terrified from matrimony by the pale faced Broadway belles—they want a husband who can chew tobacco, smoke cigars, drink rum, and *eat bears.*"

Napoleon had a French cook, who undertook to dress a fowl for his Imperial Majesty's dinner in a different manner every day, for a whole year, he fulfilled his promise, and succeeded in gratifying the Emperor's palate 365 different ways, every one of which was unexceptionable.

A great enterprise has been suggested through one of the New York papers. It is nothing less than the establishment of a regular line of steamboats from *New York to New Orleans*, across the isthmus of Florida, from St. John's River in the Atlantic, to the Suwanna River in the Gulf of Mexico.

There has been a regular "turn out" among the factory girls in New Hampshire. The last Lowell News' Letter says, that the difference of opinion was between the girls and the agent, with regard to the precise time when it was half past seven o'clock, the hour for terminating their day's labor. The revolution, however, is happily quelled, and it is very properly agreed to by all parties, that in future half past seven shall not mean eight o'clock.

The Indian agent in Florida, Gen. Thompson, has recently held a talk with the Indians in that territory, for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to their emigration to the West. It appears that they have refused to ratify the treaty heretofore made with them, and, one and all, have declared to go.

A Dr. Herman, of Paris, has invented a new instrument called a Sphygmometer, to determine the pulsations of the heart and arteries to the naked eye.

In Brussels, lithography has been successfully applied to the printing of table cloths and carpets, representing views of public buildings, &c.—some in gold of dazzling effect.

MORE GOLD.—Several large pieces of gold have lately been discovered at Reed's Mine, in Cabarrus county, N. C., where the famous lump of 28lbs. was found many years ago. One of the pieces weighed 17lbs. In one day 29lbs. were discovered, and on another 19lbs.

CONSPIRACY.—Wilson McGrew, of Cincinnati, has determined to prosecute an action for conspiracy and malicious prosecution, against the principal responsible individuals who recommended the prosecution against him, in respect to gilding certain silver coins, in Style other late. Summonses have accordingly been served upon the Hon. R. T. Lytle, and eleven other conspicuous members of the Jackson party.

SHIP AT PASSAGE.—The ship Columbus, Capt. Alexander, made her last voyage from London to New York in 15 days and 6 hours, and from New York to Charleston in 5e hours.

An all round that blows no body good.—The Governor and Council of New Hampshire were so disgusted with the mismanagement of the State Prison, that they opened the doors and let the prisoners out.

LOVE SICKNESS, a loose and wanton character, put an end to her existence by taking laudanum at her house, 34 Wooster street. She was decently interred by the other females of the house, without calling in the coroner.

The registration of votes is attracting attention throughout the State. The people see clearly that it is necessary, to protect their rights from infringement, by checking, in some manner, the large number of illegal voters who exercise the right of franchise to the discomfiture of themselves and violation of the laws of the land.—*N. Y. Star.*

The dry goods dealer taken up in Boston on a charge of forgery is named Seth Sumner, he kept a shop in Hanover street. The forgeries amount of about $7,500.

The correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says that the health of the venerable Ex-President Adams appears to be very much impaired.

Hon. George McDuffie will probably be elected Governor of South Carolina. The test oath will undoubtedly pass.

A letter from Columbia of the 27th, mentions the report of the death of the Hon. Warren R. Davis, member of Congress from South Carolina.

Bank of Pittsburg.—On the 17th ult. the Directors sold in this city of Pittsburg, $300,000 additional capital at a premium of about 6 per cent.

Mr. John C. Craig has purchased from Capt. Stockton, of New Jersey, the horse Shark, for *fifteen thousand dollars.*

At a meeting of the Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Road Company, on Monday last, John Nagle, Esq. of Philadelphia, was unanimously chosen President of said company, in the place of John Savage, deceased.

Last week our Prairies presented the grand and beautiful spectacle which is to be seen at this season of the year, at which time the prairies burn over. At night, just above the horizon, appears one continued line of fire, here and there shooting up to a distance of from 10 to 30 feet, where the grass is thick and heavy, and as the breeze passes over it, presents the appearance of the heaving of the ocean.—*Chicago Democrat.*

Suicide.—A foreigner, named Stephen L. Porter, about fifty years of age, hung himself on Friday night in the house of G. J. Kurtz, corner of Water and James street.

Two jurors, assembled in two criminal cases in Norfolk, (Va.) during the past week; being unable to agree upon a verdict, were kept together, and attended church in a body, under the surveillance of the Sheriff.

The Cincinnati Transcript says—The Hon. R. T. Lytle and J. W. Mason, Esq. his late opponent, are both lying exceedingly ill.

The West.—"Every country west of the mountains" says the Kittaning Gazette, "has adopted the School system in full, except Westmoreland, and even there a majority of the delegates voted in the affirmative, but the county commissioners turned the scale."

John H. Caldwell, Esq. formerly manager of Walnut street theatre, and a favorite performer, has been elected Alderman of the sixth ward of New Orleans. He had 159 out 201 votes.

The Siamese Twins are at the town of Columbia, S. C. Chang and Eng are still good friends, though some malicious people did report that Chang had a love affair on hand which he wished to conceal from Eng.

The seven towers of Constantinople, once the terror of foreign ambassadors, where they were imprisoned when a war broke out between their countries and the Porte, are now used as a hospital for the poor Greeks.

The English Royal Yacht Club, at the close of the present season, numbered 148 members, owning 101 vessels of 10,000 tons burthen, employing during the season 1200 seamen, being thus a valu

Twinkling the stars of faith,
Shine glorious in all the firmament.

NOT LIKE THIS BABE.

BY MRS. SANDFORD.

No, oh! no; not just like love,
In your gay and common mood;
All the charming leaves clothing
Sun-shine joy—and fearless prayer;
Not like love!

But yonder little violet-flower,
Thou, hidden in its purple veil,
And trembling to the lightest gale,
Which kisses that shadowing screen,
Is just like love!

Though filled with dew in evening eyes,
Though breath in slumber seem to air,
It breathes perfume and blossoms fair,
It feeds on tears, and lives on pain,
Just like love!

And thrill a mind-bell's tone to bud,
Have bright the dew drops would appear!
Like incense of hope upon a shrine,
Like light of smiles through parting grief!
And just like love!

BEAUTY AND TIME.

Times past Beauty was day in the garden,
Where roses were blooming fair;
Times and Beauty were never good friends,
But Time was the victor that day.

"I request, honor Time, my sweet rose might spare!"
For time was going to move them all down,
While Beauty exclaimed, with her prettiest frown,
"Fie! Father Time! Oh! what a crime! Fie! Father Time!"

"Well," said Time, at least he me gathered
A few of your roses here,
To part of my pride to be always enabled
With each rose to the whole of the year."

Poor Beauty consented, she! half in despair,
And Time, to be sure, ah! a lock of her hair;
And so he made the soft ringlet so bright,
Oh, very! time for love, but she knew 'twas for spite
Oh, dear Father Time. Oh! what a crime. Fie! Fie.
Oh, dear Father Time.

Time must on and bid Beauty to move
Where all the world will know;
So he hoarded to all of the fair lady's left,
And show'd the lost ringlet and rose;
So doubt'd was poor Beauty to think that her fame
Was gone! to the! the rose in no wise to blemish,
Time also drew! the same flower that fairies from
his chosen.
And her friends all exclaimed and "O Beauty!" (before.)
Oh, dear Father Time. Fie! Father Time! "So beautiful
a crime. Fie! Father Time.

Patriotism.—The following patriotic and beautiful declamation of prejudice is uttered in a speech Worth-Prince, in his English drama, no longer delivered Dr. Prince President, but he or which side a short month, ing in October; a man "great Talent in the experience, and he sees at the moment of delivering bill, a figure apparently of gigantic proportions, such the superior medium through which the viewed would make him appear. He goes forward to the stage and the figure of Clinton towards him the same humanity as they approach the same, and the same feelings and the same expression, gradually but sensibly demonstrated, and at last they meet, and perhaps the person he had taken for a monster proves to be his own brother."

Women followed at Tunis for Marriage.—A girl, after she is betrothed, is cooped up in a small room, shoulder of gold and silver are placed upon her ancles and wrists, as a piece of dress. If she is married in a month, she is then discharged, dismissed, or had a lower rate, the shoulder, which the former side were are put on the new bride's limbs, and she is led till they are filled up to a proper thickness. The food used for this custom, worthy of the barbarians, is call. of dough, which is of an extraordinary fattening quality, and the dishes for rendering the milk of quarters rich and abundant. With this food, and their national dish cuscous, the bride is literally crammed, and may actually die under the spoon.—Murgold's Tunis.

Antipathy.—An innkeeper in England, requested of Lord Wellington, to permit him to place his portrait over the door of his house, which was hitherto known as the sign of the ass; his lordship having consented, the new sign was hung up in due form, but a knowing one in the same line of business, hoisted the old sign over his door; and the sign of the ass being a well known gaming place, travellers poured in to the new establishment, to the great regret and mortification of the Wellington host, who to prevent other desertion, wrote under the portrait of the noble Duke, "This is the real Ass."

Revolutionary Anecdote.—After the battle of Bunker Hill, when the Americans had retired from the field, the British will kept up a random cannonading. Three Americans, weary and exhausted, sat down upon the green to roll each other of their "hair-breadth escape," and to discuss whether the cannon of them. While their struggling themselves, they were thrown into great consternation by a cannon ball which struck the ground within a few yards of where they were sitting; two of the men sprang to their feet in an instant and attempted to find some other place of security; while a facetious character, the name of Hatch, from Gloucestershire, N. H. seated himself upon the exact spot where the ball struck, and looking up in the direction from whence it came, with no apparent concern, said, "Boo! Shoot away, and be hanged, you can't hit twice in one place."

Attachment of Horses to each other.

Two Hanoverian horses had long served together during the Peninsular war, in a German brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed; and after the engagement the survivor was perplexed as usual, and he had brought to him. He refused, however, to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look behind his panniers, sometimes neighing as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed upon him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them; and he shortly afterward died, not having once tasted food from the time he former associate was killed.

The following humorous enumeration of some British men taken prisoners by the French, is from "Leaves of My Leg Book."

"Comment vous appelle vous?" inquired the French officer, "Comment vous appelle vous?"

"At the marine there," replied the woman; "he pudgy fastened, but the Jollies all speak Dutch."

"Non, non, non ami," returned the Frenchman—"I no mean drunk—I no mean de centre—your appellation, there! Comment vous nommez vous?"

"Mammy, wee! when the—the—the—you call mum-up!" exclaimed the woman angrily, and taking a serious turn with her gud—"I wants no parson's amusing concerns to pass mumm. My name's Zachariah Wimbleh."

"Jacks—Jacks-Quoi?" inquired the officer—"Mon Dieu!" in double catch your mon Jacks Quoi! Dis on dem?"

"Jacks Quoi? you be d—d," replied the old tar, "I wish my old mother could hear you call me so, and no to be named a commander-in-chief at Jerusalem. Jacky Quoi indeed!—my eyes but she'd quare you, old chap—my name Zachariah."

"Shood-a-ere—Vaubon," said the Frenchman, laughingly, in which he was joined by his other associates—"Jacky Quoi! Jacky Quoi! Ha! ha! ha! Jacky Quoi! Ha! ha! ha!"

Mary Stuart and Bothwell at a Ball.

(From the American Monthly Magazine.)

The ball was cheered for a dance—a hundred brilliant couples came to lead the rounds; the minstrels turned their gaudes, when the fair young bride, blushing at the boldness of her own request, entreated that her grace would make her condescension yet more perfect by joining in that graceful measure which none could lead so gracefully.

It drew was one feeling in the character of Mary which tended above all others to render her an object for unpaid homage, and that was a mark for ever reverence, it was an instinct to refuse nought that might render pleasure on any individual, however low in station. A gentle falling, if indeed it be one—but not the less reverence to the fortunes of all, and above all, of kings. With that ineffable smile, beaming upon her face, she turned, and as she rose, Bothwell's sparing forth and in words of deep humility, her tones of deeper passion, brought the queen to make her slave the most happy, the more exalted of mankind, by yielding to him her inestimable hand, even for the space of one short dance.

For a single moment Mary paused; but it was detained that she should be the victim of her confidence, and she yielded. Never, never, did a more perfect pair grand forth in lordly hall, or on the emerald turf, than Mary Stuart and her destroyer. Both in the flush and flower of gorgeous youth—she invested with beauty such as few before or since have ever had to show, with grace and symmetry, and all that nameless something that goes yet farther to excite the admiration, and call forth the love of men, than loveliness itself—he strong, yet elegant in strength; proud, yet with that high and spiritual pride which has nothing offensive in its display; taller and more stately than the noblest knight of the court—they were indeed a pair unmatched amidst ten thousand! so rich in natural advantages, so exquisite in personal attractions, that the tasteful splendour of their habits was as little marked, as is the golden hale which encompasses but adds no glory to the minted heads of that delightful painter, whose name so aptly chimes with the peculiar perfections of his sublime creations.

Suddenly, while all were glancing round in the earnest mazes of the dance, those who stood by observed the blood flush with startling splendour over brow, neck, and bosom of the youthful queen—her hand grasp arm, whose to show wounded was in the middle upon Bothwell, crimsoned with the violence of her emotions. Her eye sparkled, her bosom rose and fell almost convulsively, her lips parted, but it seemed as though her words were choked by agitation. For a single instant she stood still, then burning through the throng, she sank nearly unmovable upon one of the many cushioned seats that girded the hall; then, raising her sparks, she murmured something of the heat and the unusual exercise, drained the goblet of pure water presented by the hand of Orkness, and again resumed her station in the dance.

"Pardon, pardon! I beseech you," whispered the impassioned tones of the tempter, "pardon, sweet sovereign, the boldness of a slave, for at a moment's madness. Believe me, I would tear my heart from out my bosom, did it cherish one thought that could offend my mistress; my honoured, adored."

"Hush! hush! for my sake, if for naught else be silent. I do believe that you mean honestly and well; but words like these are madness to you to utter, and sin in me to hear them! Bethink you, sir, the sentiment, gaining strength as she proceeded, and speaking so low that no ear but his might catch a sillery sound amidst the quick rustle of the "many twinkling feet," and the full concert—"bethink you! you address a wife—a wedded, loyal wife—the wife of your lord, your king. I know that you are my most faithful servant; my most trusted friend; I know that these words which sound so wildly, are not to be weighed in their full sense, but as a servant's homage to his liege-lady, yet think of the wrath of Darnley—"

"If there was naught more powerful than Darnley's wrath," he muttered in the notes of deep determinate, "to bar me from my towering hopes, then were I blest, beyond all hopes of earth—of heaven—supremely blest!"

"What mean you sir? We understand you not! What should there be more powerful than the wrath of thy lawful sovereign?—speak, I would not doubt you, yet methinks your words sound strangely. What do those hopes consist of these? Fly! fly! fly! Dishonor not too high for honour, or honor! Say on, we do command thee!"

"I will say on, fair queen," he replied, in a voice trembling, as it were with the fear of offending, and the anxiety of love, "I will say on, so you will hear me to the end, nor doubt the most devoted of your slaves!"

"Hear you," she replied, considerably softened by his humility, "when did Mary refuse to hear the measure of her subjects, much less a trusted and a valued friend, as you have ever been to her, as you will ever be to her; will thou not, Bothwell?"

LOVE AT ONE GLIMPSE.

Some years ago, there used to be pointed out, upon the streets of Glasgow, a man whose intellects had been unsettled upon a very strange account. When a youth, he happened to pass a lady on a crowded thoroughfare—a lady whose extreme beauty, though dimmed by the intervention of a veil, and seen but a moment, made an indelible impression on his mind. Thus lovely vision had hardly passed from, and was in an instant lost amidst the commonplace crowd through which it moved. He was so confounded by the tumult of his feelings, that he could not pursue, or even attempt to see it again. Yet he never afterwards forgot it.

With a mind full of distracting thoughts, and a heart filled alternately with grief and pleasure, and at times the man slowly left the spot where he had remained for some minutes, as it were, thunderstruck. He soon after, without being aware of what he wished, or what he was so doing, found himself again at the place. He cannot tell how long he had stood in this place, the lady passed, most of his senses were absorbed in a little distance, and then came up as he had come when he met the exquisite subject of his reverie—unconsciously deluding himself with the idea that she might recall her to the spot. She came not; he felt disappointed; still she did not pass. He continued to traverse the place till evening, when he left it in the same deserted. By and by, he was left altogether alone. He then saw that all his fond efforts were vain, and he left the silent, lonely street at midnight, with a soul as desolate as that gloomy terrace.

For weeks afterwards he was never out of the street. He wandered hither and thither, often visiting the place where he had first seen the object of his abstract and thoughts, as if he considered that he had a better chance of seeing her there than any where else. He frequented every place of public amusement to which he could purchase admission; and he made the tour of all the churches. All was in vain. He never again glanced upon that angelic countenance. She was ever present to his mental vision, but she never appeared again in a tangible form. Without her essential presence, all the world beside was to him a blank—a wilderness.

Madness invariably takes possession of the mind that broods over much or over long upon some engrossing idea. So did it prove with this unfortunate lover. He grew unconscious, as the people in this country phrase it. His insanity, however, was little more than mere abstraction. The course of his mind was stopped at a particular point. After this he made no further progress in any intellectual attainment. He acquired no new ideas. He was whole soul stood still. He was like a clock stopped at a particular hour, with some things, too about him, which, like the motionless indexes of that machine, pointed out the date of the interruption; as, for instance, he ever after wore a peculiarly long-backed and high-necked coat, as well as a neck cloth of a particular spot, being the fashion of the year in which he saw the lady. Indeed, he was a sort of living memorial of the dress, and manners of a former day. It was evident that he clung with a degree of fondness to every thing which bore relation to the great incident of his life. Nor could he endure any thing that tended to cover up or screen from his recollection that glorious yet melancholy circumstance. He had the same feelings of veneration for that day, that circumstance, and for himself as he then existed, which caused the chivalrous lover of her, not times to preserve upon his lips, as long as he could, the imaginary delight which they had drawn from the touch of his mistress's hand.

When I last saw this unfortunate person he was getting old, and seemed still more deranged than formerly. Every female whom he met on the street, especially if at all good looking, he gazed at with an enquiring, anxious expression; and when she had passed, he usually stood still a few moments, and mused, with his eyes cast upon the ground. It was remarkable that he gazed most anxiously upon women whose age and figures most nearly resembled those of his unknown mistress at the time he had seen her, and that he did not appear to make allowance for the years which had passed since he first met that vision. This was part of his madness. Strange power of love! Unconquerable mechanism of the human heart!

Romantic Occurrence.—The *Gazette des Tribunaux* mentions that towards the beginning of November, for a very angular trial will take place in the Court of Assizes of the department of the Seine. The affair in question is relative to a duel without witnesses. In a piece represented at the Theatre de la Gaieté, entitled *Frères aux cinq francs*, there is an incident of a somewhat similar nature, but the authors, who took their plot from the "Two Kinsburgs" of Kotzebue, had no idea that an analogous event had taken place a short distance from Paris. M. Lethoillier, who keeps a maison de santé, had an intimate friend M. Vandebant. Imagining that he had discovered a criminal intercourse between his wife and his friend, he challenged the latter; and, from some unconscionable motive, the husband was desirous that the cause of the death of the individual who should fall should remain unknown. He, therefore, required that the duel should take place without witnesses; but each of the adversaries was to have a witness in his pocket, swearing that the death of the person who might be found lying on the ground was not to be attributed to assassination. They repaired to the wood of Romainville; pistols were the chosen weapons, and it was agreed that the two adversaries should walk towards each other, and fire when they thought proper. M. Lethoillier (the husband) states that having his attention called by being a wounded man on the public road hard by, he stopped suddenly, when M. Vandebant continued to advance, and fired when at a short distance from him. M. Lethoillier fell, and according to his account, he imagined the end of his adversary, but his cries were stifled by a gag, and M. Vandebant believing he had killed him, took to flight, carrying off the pistols. However, the wounded man, who had received a mortal wound, but no his profile was preserved to his adversary when he fired, the ball had carried away both his ears, though the hearing had not been touched. He crawled as well as he could out of the wood, and succeeded at length in reaching the place where he met with assistance. When M. Lethoillier, notwithstanding of his wounds, he brought an action against M. Vandebant, who surrendered voluntarily.

Perilous Escape of Bonaparte.—It is not generally known that a vessel was prepared to be built at Baltimore, by the celebrated Johnson, the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating Bonaparte from the Isle of St. Helena. The vessel was about ninety feet long, and at the burthen of one hundred tons. It was built of half-inch plank; grain of two such plank was placed in a horizontal position. These planks were so well caulked and cemented together, that the thickness of the sides of the vessel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing tub. The masts were so contrived that they could be lowered to a level with the decks, and the whole vessel might be sunk in shoal water with the crew on board, without danger. Ample means were provided for supplying the vessel with fresh air. The plan was, to sail up at night, within a short distance of St. Helena, and sink the vessel until the next or subsequent night, when Bonaparte would be enabled to make his escape to the beach, at which time the vessel was to be raised, Bonaparte to get on board, and sail away in the dark. It happened, however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel was quite finished; and it is a curious coincidence, that the vessel was to be coppered the very day the news of his death arrived.

Johnson was to have received £ 50,000 as soon as the vessel got into blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given to man the enterprise succeeded. This Johnson had previously offered his services to the Admiralty, and affirmed that he could blow up any ship without doing any hurt. Accordingly, a trial was given him in the Thames, accompanied by a boat, swam of one of his Majesty's ships, who had been matched only a week before, on a boat of similar construction to the one before described, to a barge moored in the middle of the stream. They sunk their boat, made fast their torpedo to the bottom of the barge. Upon which he pulled out his watch and having look. ed attentively, told the boatswain that he had only two minutes to live. Upon this, the boatswain began to make lamentations: "Oh my poor Nancy!" said he, "What will she say?" "Avast blubbering," said Johnson. "Doff your jacket, and be ready to stuff into the bawse hole, while I cut the cable." Upon saying this, Johnson seized the axe, and cut the cable. The boatswain stuffed his jacket into the hole, and they got out of the torpedo, which blew up the barge.

FORTUNE.

BY JAMES DOGG.

I believe that no man with a very large fortune or estate can be truly happy. It is a strange enigma, but it is true, that he feels no wants but the want of happiness in those very blessings which other men covet. I believe that the nobleman is happier than his serveants. I believe that the farmer is happier than his lord; and I believe that a truly virtuous servant is the happiest of all. The principal reason for this seems to be, that what costs us dearest we are sure to estimate highest. We receive the choicest gifts of Providence with indifference, unless they are obtained with difficulty. The sweetest dishes, the richest wines, the softest beds, enjoy the appetite, unless they are relished with some difficulty,—nay only clear the appetite and fatigue the senses of him who can always procure them. There is infinitely more enjoyment in that state in which relaxation is festivity, in which the coarsest food has the seasoning—and in this rests happiness. Now, in this particular the poor man has greatly the advantage over the rich, who has no occasion and is under no obligation to labour.

He has certain stated periods, after short intervals, at which his enjoyments return; and they are the sweeter, that he has labored to procure them. This is happiness which never cloys, which brings along with it its full measure of contentment, and which does not distract its possessor, either by a multitude of objects or by unsubstantial hopes. A man born to a large fortune has his relish for enjoyment corrupted from his infancy. He has no restraints on his pursuits after happiness, except those which convince him, at the same time, that it is not to be found. His enjoyments are some only diminish hope, without supplying contentment. We ought, then, to deliberate calmly and seriously, whether it would add to our comforts to have every wish of our hearts gratified as soon as it is formed. Let us consult our reason and experience, and say whether disappointment in some things, and expectation in others, are not necessary ingredients in human happiness. Be more than fortune places us above danger and want, the less qualified are we to enjoy her favors. Abundance may increase, but never can remove chagrin and disappointment; it even makes them more intolerable in proportion as we might have avoided them, while the ease with which we may command enjoyment opens to us endless prospects of pleasure which we can never realize.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER ABOUT BOSTON

The Museum. Audubon's Birds of America.

Dear George:—Well, I have been to the New Eng land Museum again.

You have heard of the famous traveller and naturalist, Mr. Audubon who goes all over the world, as it were, to find new or curious birds and beasts. You know, too, I suppose, that he is making a great book of pictures of all the birds in the world, when all the numbers are completed, will cost $400. Well, one of the numbers or volumes is finished, and it contains from 150 to 200 large and splendid engravings of American birds: and a set of these is put up in one of the halls of the Museum.

With the most of the places which interested me most, contained earlier in my pilgrimages, or when we all quaint, with a naive diving down among them. I say it interested me;—I mean it was striking, every thing appeared so natural; but it did not afford me much pleasure, for I could hardly help hearing the hawk would have cried out when he saw an instant more, in his sharp talons. A collection of Ruby throated humming birds, gave me more real pleasure than the quaint dad; though the picture was not more beautiful.

There was another interesting, but at the same time painful exhibition. A thrush's nest, with four eggs in it, beset by a hideous snake; probably a rattlesnake. He had crept up to the place where the thrush, but not to have sucked the eggs. Meanwhile, the thrush made a desperate attack and gored him through the body with his bill, and two or three neighbourly thrushes, having come to his aid, are pitching very furiously at his head. There is a picture of the mocking bird disturbed by a sly, ugly looking snake, in a similar manner.

The Baltimore Oriole, with its pendant or hanging nest, was also there; the purple martin, too, with its nest in a gourd shell. The Whippoorwill, and the Chuck Will's Widow, are beautiful birds; and not only beautiful but curious. I was much pleased, also, with the blue jays of Florida, the Cedar bird, the crest of Virginia, the Pewee, and many others, I never saw before. The last were uncommonly beautiful, sometimes I could hardly believe, but that I saw the real bird, peeping from its nest of sticks, and taking a sly survey of what was going on around it.

The republican or cliff swallow, from its angular manner of building its nest, is a bird which would much interest you. I wish you could see the collection. I am sure you would admire it. But do not make a journey here on purpose, for you may not see it. Indeed I strongly suspect it was taken away last week.

The jaw bone of a great Greenland whale, lying in the same hall, next arrested my attention. There were two specimens, nearly of the same size. They were at least twelve feet long; and at one end two feet across. It would take a good span of horses or yoke of oxen to draw one of them.

Around the sides of the room, carefully protected in cases with glass fronts, were the stuffed skins of numerous birds and beasts. A few of them you may have seen. But a large proportion are rare and curious. Some of these, as well as many more things which I saw, I should like to describe in a future letter. But I must devote my next to another subject.

Yours, &c. [*Parley's Mag.*

THE BUSY SUMMER.

Loud is the Summer's busy song,
The smallest breeze can find a tongue,
While insects of each tiny size
Grow teasing with their melodies,
Till noon-day with its blazing breath
Pervades, and day dies still as death.
The busy noise of man and brute
Is on a sudden lost and mute;
Even the brook that leaps along
Seems weary of its babbling song,
And, as soft its waters creep,
Tired silence sinks in sounder sleep.

The cricket on its banks is dumb,
The very flies forget to hum
And, save the wagon rocking round,
The landscape sleeps without a sound.
The breeze is stopped, the lazy bough
Hath not a leaf that dances now;
The insectgrass upon the hill,
And spiders threads, are standing still;
The feathers droop from moss-hen's wing,
Which to the water's surface cling.
Are sleeping, and as heavy seem
As stones beneath them in the stream.

Hawk weed and groundsel's fanning downs
Unruffled keep their seedy crowns;
And, in the oven-heated air,
Not one light thing is floating there,
Save that to the earnest eye
The restless heat seems twittering by.
Noon swoons beneath the heat it made,
And flowers o'ten wither in the shade,
Until the sun slopes in the west,
Like weary traveller, glad to rest,
On pillowed clouds of many hues;
Then nature's voice its joy renews,
And checkered field and grassy plain
Hum, with their summer songs again,
A response to the day's decline,
Whose setting sunbeams coolly shine.
As welcome to day's feeble powers
As falling dews to thirsty flowers.

FROM LAMBIN'S JOURNAL IN ARABIA.

Many women, with little wooden figures of children on their heads, passed us in the course of the morning; mothers, who having lost a child, carry such rude imitations of them about their persons, for an indelicate form, as a symbol of mourning. None of them could be induced to part with one of these little affectionate emblems.

The mortality of children must be immense indeed here, for almost every woman we met with on the road, had one or more of these little wooden images suspended about her. Whenever the mothers stop to take refreshment, a small part of their food was invariably presented to the lips of these inanimate memorials.

SCIENTIFIC SELECTIONS.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The popular and valuable journal continues to be published monthly, under the auspices of the Franklin Institute of this city. The number for November, has just appeared. It embraces a great variety of entertaining articles, including notices of new patents, &c. a few of which we copy for the benefit of our readers. We are sure they will be read with interest and profit.

For Unhooking Lamp Oil of different tints, Enos Bourne, city of New York, March 4.

To render the oil red, alkanet root is to be put into it, and to remain until the colour is sufficiently deep. For green, verdigris is to be used, grinding it, and allowing it to be rubbed up with a portion of oil; this may be poured into a cask, and the oil eventually strained. Cinnamon and cloves are to be used for a cinnamon colour, the colouring matter being extracted by a mixture of oil and spirits of turpentine. A deeper colour may be obtained by oil of pimento.

The foregoing contains the whole substance of the specification, the modes of colouring not being claimed. From our brass lamps we could have supplied to the patentee a green colouring matter, which we have often thrown away; the colouring of oils by alkanet root, has been done thousands of times, and for ourselves, we had rather use the cloves and cinnamon for other purposes. We can assure the patentee, that an easy mode of depriving oil of all colour, would be an invention much more likely to please the public than that for communicating colour thereto.

For an apparatus for Curing Smokey Chimneys; Henry Pollock, Baltimore, Maryland, March 11.

The oft told tale of cold air admitted from without, under the hearth, and passing into a space behind the metal back of the fire place, there to be heated, and thence admitted into the room, is here again repeated, without the variations. When the smoking is caused by currents blowing down, a quadrangular sheet iron cap is placed upon the top of the chimney; the top of the cap may be arched, and the smoke escape at each side, whilst two other openings are left below these, "inside in the shape of the mouth piece of an organ pipe, and at these the smoke escapes when the current blows down," or, perhaps, it might be best to say, that through these it is intended that the smoke should escape, in the case of a downward current.

For a Substitute for Lamp Oil, denominated Carbonated Alcohol; Samuel Casey, Lebanon, York county, Maine, March 17.

The patentee's receipt is, take one gallon of alcohol and one pint of spirits of turpentine, shake them together, and add half a pound of camphor.

On the 16th of October, 1830, Mr. Isaiah Jennings obtained a patent for a mixture of alcohol and spirits of turpentine, as a substitute for oil. An account of the patent may be found at p. 75, vol. vii. We consider the present as a mandest invasion of the rights of Mr. Jennings, notwithstanding the addition of the camphor. The late fatal accidents resulting from the use of such ingredients in lamps, will, however, probably put a final stop to the use of these mixtures, and we have no doubt that a court of law would now decide that they are not useful, within the meaning of the statute.

For a Machine for Pegging Boots and Shoes; Nathan A. Fisher, Westborough, Worcester county, Massachusetts, April 3.

The apparatus here patented is intended to cut and drive the pegs into a shoe one at a time, the pegs being made from a strip of wood of the proper length and thickness, and sharpened at its lower edge. A plate of metal, of the form of the sole, is to be fixed thereon, and this plate is to have notches in its edge like saw teeth, to serve as guides for the pegging awl. The instrument with which the holes are to be made, and the pegs driven, consists, in part, of a hollow tube, like a piece of gun barrel, five or six inches long, into which is fitted a piece, or piston, borne up by a spiral spring, and having on its lower end an awl, and a peg driver, at such distance from each other as the pegs in the shoe are to be placed. Although some pains have been taken to describe the machine, we should be unable to construct one from the description given, even with the aid of the drawing. Perhaps, were we to examine the model, the operation might be made clear. The whole appears to be considered as new, no claim in being made to any particular part, not included in the general arrangement of the whole.

For a Percussion Pistol Whip; Joshua Shaw, city of Philadelphia, March 17.

A percussion pistol is to be contained in the handle of a riding whip, the construction of it not differing materially from some of the pistols or rifles contained in canes. The thong is fastened to the end of a ferrule that is attached to the whip handle by a bayonet lock, and is to be removed before firing. The percussion cap stands immediately behind the pistol, and the charge is ignited through its centre. The pistol is cocked by drawing back a rod, which passes through the centre of the handle, and has a small button projecting at its head; and the depression of a small knob at the side, effects the discharge. The separate parts are not claimed as new, but the whole in their state of combination, with the variations of which they are susceptible.

For an improvement in the Gridiron; Ann Clark, Berlin, Hartford county, Connecticut, March 28.

This gridiron is to be made round, square, or otherwise, and to revolve upon its centre, like other revolving gridirons. The bars are also are to be fluted, as heretofore, for the purpose of collecting the gravy; but it is to differ from other gridirons much in the same way in which the kangaroo differs from other quadrupeds, namely, in the relative length of its hind and fore legs, in order to give to the gravy the proper direction to descend into the receptacle provided for it. Those cooks who have gridirons with legs of equal length, if any such there be, which we very much doubt, will, we hope, consider themselves as still at liberty to prop them on one side, in any degree which they may find convenient; and should there be in existence any such as to cling to a gridiron with their hands, through for the gravy, and final legs longer than the fore, such as we remember to have seen in those days when a sop in the pan was accounted a great delicacy, it may continue to stand out of the horizontal, without obtaining a new lease.

Pale Amber Varnish.—Fuse six pounds of fine picked, very pale transparent amber in the gum-pot, and pour in two gallons of hot clarified oil. Boil it until it stringe very strong. Mix with four gallons of turpentine. This will be as fine as body copal, will work very free, and flow well upon any work it is applied to; it becomes very hard, and is the most durable of all varnishes; it is very elastic, and will not crack the blows wren. The last were uncommonly beautiful, sometimes I could hardly believe, but that I saw the real bird, peeping from its nest of sticks, and taking a sly survey of what was going on around it.

The republican or cliff swallow, from its angular manner of building its nest, is a bird which would much interest you. I wish you could see the collection. I am sure you would admire it. But do not make a journey here on purpose, for you may not see it. Indeed I strongly suspect it was taken away last week.

The jaw bone of a great Greenland whale, lying in the same hall, next arrested my attention. There were two specimens, nearly of the same size. They were at least twelve feet long; and at one end two feet across. It would take a good span of horses or yoke of oxen to draw one of them.

Around the sides of the room, carefully protected in cases with glass fronts, were the stuffed skins of numerous birds and beasts. A few of them you may have seen. But a large proportion are rare and curious. Some of these, as well as many more things which I saw, I should like to describe in a future letter. But I must devote my next to another subject.

Yours, &c. [*Parley's Mag.*

THE BUSY SUMMER.

Loud is the Summer's busy song,
The smallest breeze can find a tongue,
While insects of each tiny size
Grow teasing with their melodies,
Till noon-day with its blazing breath
Pervades, and day dies still as death.
The busy noise of man and brute
Is on a sudden lost and mute;
Even the brook that leaps along
Seems weary of its babbling song,
And, as soft its waters creep,
Tired silence sinks in sounder sleep.

The cricket on its banks is dumb,
The very flies forget to hum
And, save the wagon rocking round,
The landscape sleeps without a sound.
The breeze is stopped, the lazy bough
Hath not a leaf that dances now;
The insectgrass upon the hill,
And spiders threads, are standing still;
The feathers droop from moss-hen's wing,
Which to the water's surface cling.
Are sleeping, and as heavy seem
As stones beneath them in the stream.

Hawk weed and groundsel's fanning downs
Unruffled keep their seedy crowns;
And, in the oven-heated air,
Not one light thing is floating there,
Save that to the earnest eye
The restless heat seems twittering by.
Noon swoons beneath the heat it made,
And flowers o'ten wither in the shade,
Until the sun slopes in the west,
Like weary traveller, glad to rest,
On pillowed clouds of many hues;
Then nature's voice its joy renews,
And checkered field and grassy plain
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Circular.

JUSTUS PRESCOTT, Commission Merchant, No. 90 Front street, New York, continues to C. R. S. Rowland, 20 South, and Messrs. Palmer, Elliott, Huntington & Co. 20 Front street.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUTCHERS

The undersigned takes the liberty of calling your attention to the above card, and respectfully assures his patrons in the northern and sale of every description of Merchandise—the negotiation of Bonds and Exchange, and the collecting of accounts—Life, Fire and Marine risks. As he confines himself exclusively to the business of a Commission Merchant, and devotes to it his personal attention, he flatters himself that his patrons in this way could find their business to his management, will not be perfect satisfaction.

Since the month of June, the undersigned has been engaged in the above and arrangement particularly in the sale of all goods necessary for a General Store in the Southern and Western States, and Brass Founders, including Bar Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Furs, Groceries, Furniture, Carriages, Saddlery, &c. &c. His knowledge of the description of goods wanted in the markets adverted to, has been obtained by several years observation—while travelling over the greater portion of the American continent, several years previous experience in purchasing for a general store in the West, and the examination of purchases made this season by Merchants from different sections of the country. To Merchants who visit this city once a year, and to those who reside at such a distance as to require a journey for purchasing, the advantages of the sphere of the undersigned will be thinks, be beneficial, as by it they will be enabled to obtain their goods in the principal market of America, and have them forwarded, at short intervals, if they please, making a saving of interest, avoid the accumulation of a stock, and yet have their goods, on the spot, in increasing receipt of new and fashionable articles. To facilitate purchases, arrangements are made with many of the most respectable and extensive Jobbing Houses, to supply goods at the same prices they sell at wholesale terms, and they will be selected personally, shipped, insured, and bills for amount with letters of advice, for a very moderate commission.

All orders for purchases, should describe the goods with as much accuracy as possible, and the range of prices, and if required to be made on credit, sufficient evidence of the responsibility of the parties furnished, should they not be already known to the undersigned, which may be obtained by a draft for the probable amount of charges, and such small article as would be extensively obtained by money.

In addition to the above business, the undersigned will assist merchants from abroad in their purchases and sales, for which a liberal commission will be charged.

Reference to the most respectable houses in different sections of the country will be furnished, if requested; and all letters of inquiry, promptly answered, if inclosed a stamp.

JUSTUS PRESCOTT.

New York, Oct. 1, 1834. nov 29—3t

Ornamental Fruit Trees.

ALEXANDER PARKER, thankful for past favours, invites his friends and the public generally, that he has now for sale at the Nurseries, Botanic Garden, in Frame, south end of Tenth street, the best collection of Tulips, Hyacinths, Crown Imperials, Jullies, and a large assortment of hardy and Green house Plants—a general collection of Green house Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous plants, among which are the choicest and most fashionable Fruit Trees of the best quality; superior London and other tender trees for planting in streets, &c. Evergreens, ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, among which are a great variety of the finest Roses, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Primulas, Daisies, &c. &c. of superior quality.

Orders per mail punctually attended to, and plants carefully packed. Cut flowers at all times. The Tree Algo is now showing flowers. nov 29—3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain Malcom Mc Neil, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are hereby notified, or requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them for settlement.

HUGH MURRAY, Acting Executor.
No. 326 South Front street.

To the Ladies.

JUST received from New York, a large assortment of Mantua Silks, and other fancy dry goods, at No. 278 Market street above Eighth, viz.—2 cases Italian new style Figured Mantua Silks, 2 cases Italian new style Plain Mantua, first quality gro de swas, Italian lasting; French satin of all colours; superfine new style French chints, of all colours; 4 cases 4-4 and 6-4 grained new style Thibet shawls; Rich Fancy Silks, new style bob ribands.

First quality Hosiery, viz. 25 pieces chenine colored French merino, 25 pieces do. do. 25 pieces do. do. double bonde veils, superfine gauze and Welsh flannels.

Fancy Silk Hosiery, and fancy silk bows, corded skirts of every quality and kind.

First quality satin face vests, extra heavy black silk velvet, Jaspar Spencers, 4-4 and 6-4 superfine cambric muslin, 6-4 Superfine 6-4 Long silk merino.

Season of the Rose Leghorn hats in the city; latest Turkey and Leghorn bonnets, new style Ladies' Fancy Hats, white and pearled long shawls; 6-4, 7-8 and 8-4 Merino shawls of all kinds; 4-4 Thibet, 6-4 Cashmere, &c. &c.

Also on hand, a large assortment of goods, too tedious to mention. The above goods will be sold either wholesale or retail. Call and examine for yourselves.

SIMON BROLASKEY.
nov 27—3m

Farm for Sale.

A PLANTATION containing 74½ acres of first rate land, in good condition, and well fenced, with a dwelling house, and now in a high state of cultivation, 30 acres of which is best watered meadow, by a never failing stream; the farm is under good fence, divided into fields of convenient size, a good spring house over a constant spring of good water, of which will be a sufficient quantity in the premises; a good orchard, and other fruit trees. A cover dwelling house and barn, all handsomely situated, on Pickering creek, opposite Kinsey's Mill, and about 3 miles from the Phoenixville Iron Works, Philadelphia, 6 miles from the Columbia Rail road, and 14 from Schuylkill Canal and Phoenixville.

The above is offered for sale, with a dwelling house, spring and good watered meadow, can be had on a lease for a number of years.

The above described 74½ acres, will be offered at private sale until 6th day, the 3d of the 1st mo. 1835, when it will be offered at public sale, at the house of Jacob Kinsey, Lionville mill. The property will be shown by application to Elijah F. Yerger, and conditions made known on the day of sale by James Wood, to whom persons wanting information may apply, at No. 8 North Second street.

☞ The editors of the Village Record and Antimasonic Register, of Westchester county, will please publish the above. nov 22—6t

CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND CERATE OF COPAIVA.

A valuable application for Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ulcerations and Sores of various kinds.

IT has long been a desideratum to obtain a preparation of the above character for the use of families—a compound which should be at all times ready for use, and yet retain its virtues, and which will afford immediate relief. G. W. Carpenter is pleased to announce he introduction of the above preparation, which he feels confident will answer the description, and with much pleasure recommends it to the faculty and public, as an invaluable remedy for the applications, for all extent and irritable wounds, or inflamed surfaces.

It has been fully tested in private practice, and the result has been of the most satisfactory and beneficial character.

In burns, scalds, wounds, ulcerations and sores of various kinds, its application has been productive of so much benefit, that it is now introduced to the public, as an article which may be relied upon as a remedy, of the first class, and which will afford immediate relief. G. W. Carpenter is pleased